

TABULATED ADLETS

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Minimum Re. 1

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

A very big Life Office is prepared to consider applications from Graduate Candidates for Senior position of their Branch Establishment in Bombay. Only persons with considerable practical experience both in the Agency Organisation as well as Office Management of a first class Indian or European Life Office should apply with copies of testimonials. Personal interview to selected candidates only will be granted. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately to Box No. 200, "Bombay Chronicle."

B. C. I. Bank Ltd. requires Matrices for five vacancies with salary Rs. 40. Apply with four annas stamps to the District Manager, Chhapwad, Nadiad. (4860).

Wanted Youths to join Free training as Filmstars. Big Salaries Guaranteed. Wanted also Directors. Apply with Stamp Narayan-film Corporation, Nagpur. (4862)

Wanted ambitious workers on fixed salaries to push the sale of our sporting goods throughout Bombay Presidency, those who can deposit Rs. 50 against samples on refundable basis need apply to Lime & Co., Sialkot City. (4859).

Applications are invited from Registered Medical Practitioners (M.B.B.S. or L.C.P.S.) for the posts of a Casualty Officer and a House-Surgeon in Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital and Chhatra Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 50 p.m. with free boarding and lodging (bachelor's quarters) for a period of six months renewable for a further period of six months, so as to reach the Superintendent on or before the 25th September, 1935, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials. The candidates should state their age and the year when they passed the final examination. (1761).

Wanted urgently Motor Mechanics, Spray-Painters, Lady Doctors, M.B.B.S. Nurses, B.P.N.A., Governors, Tutors, Lady Teachers, and those seeking employments. Royal Service Agency, 369/71, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay. (4857).

Wanted an experienced qualified Lady Teacher to coach up children in a respectable Gujarati family. Whole-time Hindu Government with teaching experience or part time Teacher, of any community from 12 to 4 every day. Please apply with full particulars with copies of references and minimum pay expected to Box No. 4848, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Cashier knowing Accounts. Pay Rs. 50. Applicant able. Deposit Rs. 300, need apply Box No. 4852, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified Veterinary Surgeon on a salary of Rs. 60 p.m. Applicants should apply stating age, experience and qualifications to the Dewan, Chhoti Udepur State. (1763).

Wanted a Hindu Doctor who is B.A. as a Secretary knowing Hindi language, experienced only may apply Box No. 4837, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS WANTED

Hindi-knowing Intermediate Experienced Hindu Youth desires part or whole-time Tuition in a cultured Hindu Family. Write to Box 4853 "Bombay Chronicle"

44. MEDICAL.

Delicious Digestive tablets of Lila Gandhi Pharmacy are laxative, tonic, Price Rupee only. Samples enclose four annas. Wisdom Office, Jamnagar. (4856).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar Broach Baroda
Deorali Bhusaval Dahod
Deorali Dhond Daman
Dhanu Road Golvad Karjat
Kasara Lonavla Manmad
Matheran Neral Navsari
Nasik Sholapur Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Mr. D. K. Jaisingani, B.A., M.R.S.T. (London), Chief Agent for Sind and Baluchistan for Asiatic Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., desires to take up the Chief Agency of a well-known Fire, Motor and Accident Insurance Co. Please communicate at once, Jaisingani & Co., Rameshwar Mansion, Bunder Road, Karachi. (1765).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikhalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent		
Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Motusli Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday the 17th Instant at 10-45 A.M. (S. T.).
SHAPURJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 16th September, 1935.
1765.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 26th September to 9th October, 1935, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Ad-interim Dividend Warrants at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2/- per share, for the half year ended 30th June, 1935, payable on the 23rd October, 1935 to Ordinary Shareholders of this Company whose names stand on their Register on the 26th day of September, 1935.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.
By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
17th September, 1935.
1784.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
CITY ENGINEER'S
DEPARTMENT
(Works Branch)

NOTICE

TENDERS for the work of providing cement concrete foundation slabs along Lamington Road from Fairland Road to Bellasis Road will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 26th September, 1935.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.
Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees 5 to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th September, 1935.
1783.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 24th September to THURSDAY, the 10th October, 1935, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay House, Bruce Street,
Fort, Bombay, 16th Sept., 1935.
1777.

NOTIFICATION

AGENTS ARE REQUIRED to sell the Red-ochre (Geru) Hirmizi Chalk of the Gwalior Quarries stored at the Mineral Depot near Gwalior Station G.I.P. Rly.

For particulars apply to:
G. V. KUNTE,
District Forest Officer,
Moti Mahal, Lashkar.
1757.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
INSOLVENCY No. 524 OF 1935.

Re RAICHAND MOTICHAND, a firm, carrying on business as Chokshi at Bullion Exchange Building, outside the Fort of Bombay. Debtors. Ex parte: SHIVKARAN RAMCHANDRA, a firm.

Petitioning Creditors.
On the 13th day of September, 1935, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1935.
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
1780.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 7 OF 1935.
RADHAVALLABH SHIVKARAN: Plaintiff

Versus
(1) KISSONLAL, son of Tulisram and (2) GIRDHARILAL, son of Tulisram: Defendants.

To:
(1) KISSONLAL, son of Tulisram, and
(2) GIRDHARILAL, son of Tulisram.
The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Order XXXVII, rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 19,586-3-3 for principal and interest thereon at Re. 0/7/9 per Rs. 100 per month from 13th June, 1934, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment and you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of your appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding Rs. 19,586-3-3 and interest thereon as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavit disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule 3, of the said Code.

WITNESS SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 14th day of January, 1935.

(Sd.) TAHIRALI,

For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1789.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Short Cause.

Suit No. 5 of 1935
RADHAVALLABH SHIVKARAN: Plaintiff.

Versus
(1) KISSONLAL, son of Tulisram and (2) GIRDHARILAL, son of Tulisram: Defendants.

To:
(1) KISSONLAL, son of Tulisram, and
(2) GIRDHARILAL, son of Tulisram.
The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you for a declaration that the ornaments mentioned in exhibit B to the plaint are pledged by the defendants with the plaintiff to secure repayment of Rs. 20,000 and interest thereon for an order that the defendants do pay to the plaintiff Rs. 20,000 and interest thereon at the rate of Rs. 0/7/9 per Rs. 100 per month from 23rd December, 1931, till judgment.

Costs of the suit and interest on judgment for an order for sale of the said ornaments if necessary by appointment of a Receiver thereof and handing over of the net sale proceeds thereof to the plaintiff in or towards satisfaction of the decretal amount and for further and other relief and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of October 1935 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate and you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and also take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 15th day of January, 1935.

(Sd.) TAHIRALI,

for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,

Plaintiffs Attorneys.
1780.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
Insolvency No. 556 of 1935

Re: MADHOWJI LALJI and TOOLSIDAS MADHOWJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, until lately residing and carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents in the name, style and firm of Messrs Madhowji Lalji & Sons at Mangaldas Building Mangaldas Road outside the Fort of Bombay: Debtors.

Ex parte: Messrs BANSIRAM JESHAMAL, a firm Petitioning Creditors.

On the 13th day of September, 1935 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature in Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors: Insolvents.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1935.
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
1787.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP AT G.I.P. RLY. MECHANICAL STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway (Bombay), sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place (TO-MORROW) WEDNESDAY, the 18th September, 1935, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) lots of Non-Ferrous scrap including Aluminium scrap, bell metal, scrap, brass scrap consisting of tubes, and cut pieces, borings, bronze scrap consisting of axle boxes, engine fittings etc. Copper scrap, gun metal scrap, lead scrap, white metal borings No. 1 and 2 Zinc scrap etc.

DEPOSIT:—10 per cent in cash.

BENNETT & CO.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Celebes Maru	9th Sept.	18th Sept.
Yahiko	18th "	27th "
Sumatra	23rd "	31st Oct.
Shikoku	1st Nov.	24th "
Shunko	24th "	11th Nov.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
1st Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSHEN"

REWARD Rs. 100/-
(Magic Ring)

Most powerful and brilliant. Even the most difficult object is achieved by its virtue. She whom you want, will love you by it. It gives success in examination, litigation, service, sons, riches, recovery from diseases and will make you ever fortunate. Proving false take that reward. Price Rs. 2 only.

BENGAL MESMERISM HOUSE,
Panchpota, Bengal. (B.C.P.)

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

City of Leicester, H. Stone, Hull via Port Said, James Finlay & Co.
City of Shwedagon, T. A. Goodbody, Calcutta, via Rangoon, Indo-Burmah Petroleum Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru, T. Iwashita, Yokohama via Colombo, N. Y. Kaisha.
S S Garmula, J. N. Collins, Rangoon via Colombo, M. M. & Co.
S S Jalaveera, A. Beatson, Bassein via Colombo, Scindia Steam N. Co.
S S Behar, S. F. Champion, Kobe via Colombo, M. M. & Co.
S S Birk, E. Ellingson, Mouline via Colombo, Scindia Steam N. Co.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Sept. 16.
S S British Judge, J. S. Commander, Abadan, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

S S Kota Ageng, J. S. Commander Dutch East Indies, Turner Morrison & Co.

LOADING.
Bombay, Sept. 16.
S S Castalia for Europe & American Ports.

S S Tokiwa Maru for China Japan Ports via Karachi.
S S City of Leicester for Karachi via Coast Ports.
S S Gharinda for Karachi via Coast Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 16.
4 Tokiwa Maru 4281, Karachi, 20-9 N Y Kaisha.
5 Durenda, 4450, London, 21-9, M and Coy.
7 Celebes Maru, 4255, Kobe 21-9, O S Kaisha.
8 Behar 2910 London 17-9 M M & Co.
9 Barenfels, 4679 Karachi, NF, L. Edwards Ltd.
14 Tairea, 3766, Durban, 18-9, M and Coy.
16 Kota Ageng 4601 Java, 16-9 T Morrison & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bankura, 1896, Busra, 18-9, M and Coy.
6 Oostcappelle 348 M'Coast 17-9 Merchant S N Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F, S. Tarmahomed and Coy.

PRINCES DOCK

A Garmula 3234, Rangoon, NF, M M & Co.
B Tunni 724 M'Coast 19-9 S Hassum & Co.
C R Hadotis, 2639, Rangoon, 16-9, N F Scindia S N Co.
G Sophie Marie, 677, M'Coast, N F Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Cathay, 19-9, P and O S N Co.
Molcavia, 26-9, P and O S N Co.
Carthage, 26-9, P and O S N Co.

Somali 12-9 M M and Co.

FROM SYDNEY.
Maloja 14-9, P & O S N Co.

FROM GERMANY.
Aagtekerk 13-9 L. Edward.

Sonnenfels 26-9 L. Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.
Pres. Hayes 19-9, F F Campbell and Co.

City of Lyons 20-9, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM OSLO.
Simla 19-9 L. Edward.

FROM JAPAN.
Yahiko Maru 19-9, O S Kaisha.

Sumatra Maru 23-9, O S Kaisha.

Calcutta Maru 25-9, N Y Kaisha.

FROM BASRA.
Bankura, 12-9, M M and Co.

Varela, 14-9, M M and Co.

SAHIN RATES
FOR LONDON
Maloja 14-9, P & O S N Co.
Naldera 21-9, P & O S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Islami 15-9, T Morrison Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Conte Rosso 20-9 L. Triestino.

FOR JAPAN.
Tokiwa Maru 21-9, N Y Kaisha.

Calcutta Maru 20-9, N Y Kaisha.

Iwatesen Maru 6-9, O S Kaisha.

Celebes Maru 18-9, O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura 18-9, M M and Co.

Varela 19-9, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Tairea, 18-9, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Gambhira 13-9-35

S S Durenda (boats American Cotton) 13-9-35

S S Durenda (boats American Cotton) 13-9-35

S S Inverbrank 13-9-35

S S Kalavati 13-9-35

S S Narkunda (boats) 13-9-35

S S Bankura 13-9-35

Japan 13-9-35

Celebes Maru 13-9-35

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

S S Durenda for London.—6208 bags gr. oil cake, L. Dreyfus & Co.;

2600 bags linseed oil cake, L. Dreyfus & Co.; 448 cases cashew kernels, L. Shivi & Co.; 530 bags fenugreek seed, T S Thadani & Co.; 70 bags turmeric, E. Mayle & Co.; 5 cases gum E. Mayle & Co.

For Hull.—1280 bags myrabolums, Amin & Sons; 640 bags myrabolums, R S Tata & Co.

For Antwerp.—54 bags grain, S. M. Rajgor & Co.

For Grent.—41 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Jaffa.—20 bales cotton yarn A E Elil.

For Beyrouth.—10 bales cotton yarn, A H Deab & Co.

For Tripoli.—14 bales cotton yarn, A H Deab & Co.

For Jaffa.—13 bales cotton yarn A H Deab & Co.

For Alexandria.—46 bales cotton yarn, A H Deab.

For Boston.—32 bales goat skin Coox & Kings Agent Ltd.

For Manchester.—250 bales cotton, K Devchand & Co.

S S Akabahr for New York.—250 bales cotton waste, L O Vora.

For Philadelphia.—33 bales goat skin, D. Abraham & Sons.

For Penang.—3 cases black tea Sapt & Co.

S S Celebes Maru for Yokohama.—50 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe.—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 508 bales cotton S Karamshi & Co.

S S Jeyapore for Kobe.—486 bales cotton B Harakchand & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

REDUCE INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS Need For Experimental Scheme Of Insurance For The Purpose

The Secretary Tramway Men's Union, Bombay, in the course of his letter to the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, writes:—
The Royal Commission on Labour in India have recommended that a scheme of sickness insurance for organised labour should be planned out in the immediate future and in the absence of sufficient statistical material they advised the Government to institute special enquiries at selected centres, but it is a matter of regret to my Union that Government of India have done little in the matter.

LONG OVERDUE.
They have not even decided after a lapse of nearly 4 years since the Commission's report, whether they should collect the statistics required or to institute a small scheme for experimental purposes and then to plan out a full fledged scheme of sickness insurance, which is long overdue.
The Government of India think that no advantage could be gained from conducting the statistical enquiry in connection with sickness insurance in comparison with the cost necessary for the same. Even if such enquiry is started immediately, my Union holds that it would take at least 10 years more for the outcome of any definite scheme in view of the advice given by the Government. Actuary's report in London, to the effect that "an elaborate analysis would be required over a series of at least 5 years, of the experience as regards sickness and employment of a representative sample of the industrial population."

BEGIN AN EXPERIMENT.
My Union is, therefore, of opinion that a small experimental scheme should, without any further delay, be undertaken by one of the Provincial Governments with the help of that particular Province and after a definite period, they should build up the comprehensive scheme of insurance on the basis of actual experience gained therefrom.
In this respect my Union, after very careful consideration, recommends the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd. who have been, under any circumstances (even in riot times), making colossal profits for successive years beyond memory. The workers, however, would not be in a position to contribute even partially towards such a scheme, as the wages of workers in India are too low and are not even sufficient for their maintenance and their families.

REDUCE INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS.
In the meantime, the Government of India should remove or lessen the chief and important causes leading to sickness. Unless the existing hardships are eliminated, no appreciable gain can be derived from insurance scheme. To an ailing man we can give medicine to relieve him of his illness temporarily, but unless and until the main causes leading to such an illness are explored and completely wiped out, the patient will

Fields, Factories And Workshops

Village Uplift By Challenge Shield Contests!

Konkan Villager Asks If This Is How Govt. Is To Do The Job

By S. V. DALVI.
That the Government are offering a Sir Frederick Challenge Shield to the villagers of Konkan for showing the greatest progress in Village Uplift, is rather an original scheme which is revealed in the following article.
Our correspondent pertinently asks if this is all that the authorities propose to do about village uplift in Konkan. He reviews the economic condition of the area and shows how the decaying industries require urgent and material help from the Government.

When the Government of India sanctioned one crore of rupees for the rural uplift to translate the scheme hammered out by Sir Frederick Sykes to ameliorate the economic condition of the masses in the villages into action we the villagers of the Konkan which is notorious for its extreme poverty on all sides, agriculturally, industrially and financially had thought that Government would soon allot a good sum out of the crore and render financial aid to the agriculturists in a way as Japan did to improve the economic condition of their agriculturists, but this week, to my dismay, what we are received was a circular for our signatures through the Mahakeri of Vengurla Taluka reading as "One who would show the greatest progress in the present competition in the village uplift work will be awarded Sir Frederick Village Improvement Challenge Shield."

This method implies that the Government desires to improve the economic condition of the Konkan agriculturists by means of presenting awards of the "Shields" and no financial and scientific backing. To attempt to spur the agriculturists in Konkan to show the best economic progress to win the award of the shield is, indeed, equal to expect a steamer to set out on voyage without the fitting of an engine and a captain to guide. I myself am practically at a loss to know how the Government is going to ameliorate through the awards of "Shields" the condition of our villagers and that too especially in Konkan where the circumstances prevailing are too disheartening

not be much benefited and no permanent cure can be effected.
My Union therefore urges the Government of India to enact immediately legislation regarding the compulsory holidays with pay without leaving it to the international convention and to speed up legislation concerning the minimum wage, reduction in hours of work, housing scheme and other welfare work such as education of children. In the absence of such legislation, the incidence of sickness is bound to be higher and consequently the cost of the scheme as well.

LABOUR Conditions IN JAPAN

More Literacy And Better Living Than In India

The question of Japanese labour has unfortunately been the subject of much adverse criticism by many international people including Indians, writes Mr. G. V. Pitre in the "Indian Textile Journal."
I may at once say without the least fear of being contradicted that this criticism has been uncalled for and unwarranted and cannot stand the test of reason at least in recent years. When Mr. Arno S. Pearce visited many Japanese mills in 1929, he found that the reproach levelled against Japanese mills by many foreigners for having treated their labour badly and kept them in a state of semi-slavery was baseless and to-day it is more so. In Japan I saw six mills not belonging to the Kaneguchi group, where labour welfare is considered to be the best in the whole country.

COMPARISON WITH INDIA.
I found that the workers, 90 per cent. of whom are girls above the age of fifteen, are healthy, robust, and active. They are cheerful and I did not see in any of these mills the depressed and emaciated faces which we in India see among our workers. I saw the living quarters and many welfare centres such as their lodgings, dining rooms, with as many chairs and tables as they are workers of play grounds, hospitals, etc., and I thought in my mind that the workers are treated with dignity and respect—unheard of in any of the Indian mills.

STANDARD OF LIVING.
Judged from any angle of vision the Japanese workers are living a far more healthier and happier life than the Indian workers in any industry. To prove this I may mention that the Japanese have increased their average height in recent years by two inches and their average longevity is 42 years compared with 25 years which is the average span in India. These figures conclusively prove that the Indian workers are some of the most miserable ones on the face of the earth.

The standard of living in many respects in Japan is higher than in India. All the manufactured articles needed for everyday life are very cheap there, and the workers have more and better comforts.

If the workers and technical officials are not living and cannot afford to live in costly flats and bungalows and cannot own cars it is also true that many directors of factories and mills also do not possess cars.

There is not so much disparity between the standard of living of the workers and officials on one hand and the directors on the other, as we find in India, and I think this absence of disparity between labour and capital is responsible for the democratic spirit in the whole industry. Thus we see that every effort is being made by the owners and the State to increase the efficiency of the workers. The free compulsory education, the initial training, the comforts of life supplied to them and the care taken to increase and insure other welfare are some of the features which explain the superior efficiency of the Japanese worker.

HIGH RATE OF LITERACY.
As regards literacy in Japan every man and woman can read and write in Japanese language and they do take much interest in daily papers, and magazines, periodicals and other general books, whereas in our unfortunate country almost all the workers are ignorant of the elements of the three "R's." The extraordinary skill, adaptability and intelligence displayed by the Japanese mill workers are mainly due to primary education, which is free and compulsory. In addition to this free gift given by the State, they are also given lectures in the mills during the leisure hours and are specially trained in the departments a few days before their appointments as regular workers. There is nothing of the kind in India and still "nothing can be done to improve the efficiency of Indian Labour" loudly cry many responsible Indians and condemn our workers as being very inefficient. This is an irony of fate.

Five step towards the progress of the villages, the stability of the villages. In short what we want is a "real progress." We want to be really happy and with us make the Government happy too. Let the Government come forward and bless the agriculturists in the villages with solid reforms instead of a "challenge shield," which is more of a decoration than 'real' benefit to the agriculturists.

A Drop In The Ocean!

A Crore Will Do Little To Help Cultivator Who Requires Substantial Reduction In Revenue

(By Velchand U. Mehta)

When the National Congress announced its policy of rural reconstruction, the Government to avoid being forestalled, declared a similar policy and set apart a crore of rupees for the purpose. Looking to the vastness of the Country, the amount set apart is a drop in the ocean. At least so far neither the Government nor the Congress have been able to do anything tangible, except glaring advertisement and there is very little hope of any substantial accomplishment. For rural reconstruction, economic regeneration is a "sine-qua-non". The commodities have considerably fallen in prices so much so that agriculture, at present, leaves a bare margin for maintenance, not to speak of any money to liquidate their debts.

Increased Revenue

Land-revenue has been increased at several places on the basis of the war prices. The prices have gone down with-out a corresponding reduction in the Land-revenue. In the Talukdari villages, the revenue has been raised cent percent, in several estates. So the Jama payable by the Talukdars has been increased. In several native States the Land-revenue has been considerably enhanced and after the war has under-gone no reduction. To relieve the cultivators, therefore, the land-revenue should be reduced to the pre-war levels. But the cost of the Government is too heavy. It must have money to maintain it. Any further taxation will be unbearable. The Government to make a show of retrenchment made a reduction of five per cent in the salaries of the Government servants and soon restored it, and made some reduction in their staff. The first step was tem-

porary and ineffective and the second step reduced the efficiency of the work and contributed towards the unemployment among the educated. The scales of the salaries of the Government servants have been increased considerably in war times. The emoluments of Civilian were increased on the ground of the increase in the cost of living; and when they were increased, those of other servants had to be increased also. The cost of living decreased with no corresponding decrease in the scales. If the scales are brought down to the pre-war levels, the Government can reduce the revenue also. The Zamindars and Talukdars should be made to reduce their demands to the pre-war levels.

Heavy Burden On Labour

The burden of labour is very heavy on agriculture. It was light in the pre-war times. But in the war time, the textile and other industries fetched very fat profits and therefore the remuneration of the labour went up three hundred per cent. in some cases. This had a sympathetic effect on the agricultural labour also. The cultivators did not grumble because they had fat profits. But now the incubus is telling heavily on the agriculture. The labour is receiving much more in the terms of the commodities and this led to the abandonment of cultivation for labour by many cultivators. But this burden is unavoidable, because, labour is strongly represented and even the Government cannot dare to resist it. But it can certainly devalue the rupee; and if it's done say by 25 per cent, it will be a panacea for all complaints—depression in industry and agriculture. But this being an alien Government, carried on more for the benefit of England, than for India, all our crying will be in the wilderness.

I further suggest that property-tax may be levied in the form of a certain tax on the proprietor of immovable properties valued at a certain amount and the landlords may be levied on their receipts of land-revenue and this income may be applied towards the result of the cultivators.

COMPENSATION FOR U. P. WORKMEN

Report Shows Increase In Number Of Workers As Well As Accidents

The report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923) for 1934 in the United Provinces that has now been issued by Mr. R. T. Shrivastava, Director of Industries, states that the Act on the whole worked smoothly in the province during the period under review.

A summary of the provisions of the Act, as amended by the Act of 1933, was prepared in English, Hindi and Urdu and was distributed to all registered factories in the province to be put up in conspicuous places within the factory premises so as to attract the attention of the workmen.

INCREASE IN NUMBERS.

The daily average number of persons employed in registered factories increased to 1,25,988 from 1,12,693 in the previous year; over 95 per cent of this is adult male labour. The number of accidents also rose from 1,979 to 2,099—39 fatal, 412 serious and 1,648 minor. Of the 412 serious accidents all but 16 were recorded as such, merely on the ground that the injured persons remained off duty for 21 days or more.

The year opened with a pending list of 15 cases before the Commissioners. During the year 93 cases were filed as against 99 in the previous year, eight were received from other provinces and nine were transferred. Thus out of 107 cases in all, 87 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 20. Of the 87 cases, 76 were non-contested, 62 being admitted by the opposite party and 14 allowed "ex parte." 4 of the 11 contested cases were successful while the rest were dismissed.

No reference was made under section 27 of the Workmen's Compensation Act to the Chief Court of Oudh at Lucknow or the High Court of Allahabad. The appeal (mentioned in the last report) which was filed against the orders of the Additional District Magistrate of Cawnpore last year, under Section 30, is still pending. One more appeal has been filed in the High Court from the orders of the District Magistrate, Bareilly.

43 AGREEMENTS REGISTERED.
During the year 43 agreements for payment of compensation were registered against 35 in the previous year. Of these 37 were for permanent, and 6 for temporary disablements. As usual, Cawnpore tops the list with 13 agreements.

The majority of the persons to whom compensation was awarded drew Rs. 25 per mensem or less as pay—36 out of the 43 victims of fatal accidents and 22 out of the 36 permanently disabled belonged to this wage class.

WARNING TO STOMACH SUFFERERS

LOOK FOR THIS RED SEAL ON EVERY GENUINE CARTON



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For your protection, the above Red Seal is affixed top and bottom of every genuine carton containing the original MACLEAN BRAND STOMACH POWDER. See that it is unbroken. The signature ALEX. C. MACLEAN is on seal, carton and label.

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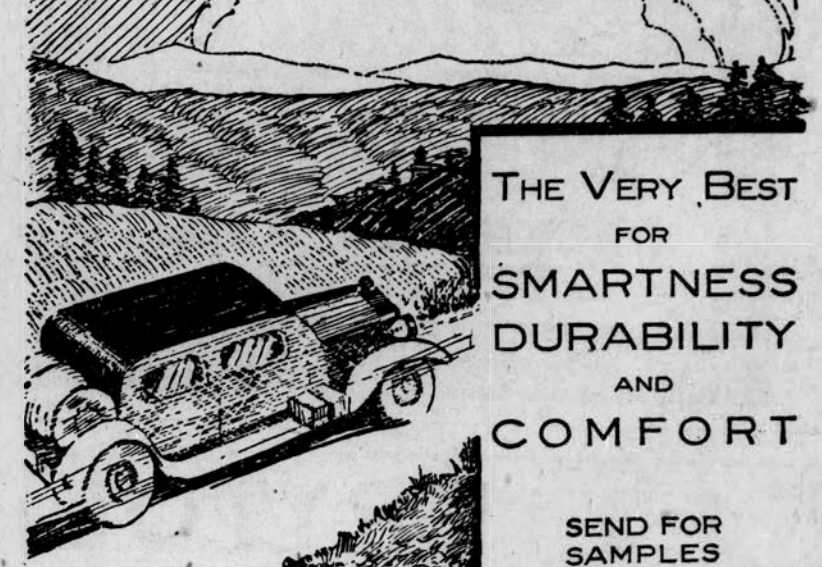
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THE VERY BEST FOR SMARTNESS DURABILITY AND COMFORT

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LALIMU FABRICS

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CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS

482 IPS

Sports Jottings From Here And There

W. I. F. A. AND THE
INDIAN LEAGUE

By J. C. MAITRA.

The invitation extended by the Indian Football Association of Calcutta to the Indian Football League has excited the wrath of the Powers-that-be of the Western India Football Association Limited. Their claim that they alone represent everything in the way of soccer in Western India has been pricked like a bubble. They did not want the world to know that there is another body in Bombay doing much more for Indian football than they have ever attempted to do. Now they are trying to make out a case for their self-defence. And I am told that their representative at the ensuing Darbhanga Conference would oppose "tooth and nail" the representation of the I. F. L.

I am neither surprised nor put out by the attitude of the W. I. F. A. For a body mainly European in composition, outlook and administration, it is not at all strange that they should oppose any move which would reduce their authority and curtail their monopoly of power and position. No sooner do Indians claim their rights and privileges even in the field of sport, than the cry of politics is at once raised. The present instance is no exception.

CAUSE OF DISILLUSIONMENT.

Personally I had been a staunch supporter of the W. I. F. A. during my ten years' association with it, from 1921 to 1930. I claim to have contributed towards popularising its activities among Indians and strengthening its financial position during these years—especially by persuading some of the crack teams from Calcutta to visit Bombay. But the treatment meted out to some of them still rankles in my mind. I became



Maharaj Madan Singh with "Cartoon," winner of Indian Breeders' Plate.



"Robert," winner of St. Leger Plate with Mr. A. C. Ardeshir, his proud owner.

thoroughly disillusioned about its activities.

EUROPEAN COMPOSITION.

I have repeatedly mentioned that the W. I. F. A. is mainly a European body and chiefly controlled by them. I see that this fact is disputed by the W. I. F. A. If any body were to scan the list of their members and the Council, they will easily find out the truth. Out of the sixteen members on the managing committee, only two Indians are there on sufferance. I am told that the proportion of the ordinary members would not entitle them even to this representation!

I am sorry that I have to refer to these two gentlemen person-

ally. As far as I know, Cyrilaco D'Souza is just there to look after the bar and C. B. Sethna to broadcast the matches. The latter gentleman has now vacated the position for Dr. Fanakan who helps in the medical attendance to the injured players. Little is known, however, of their football activities before they joined the Association.

INDIAN CANDIDATES THROWN OUT.

It has been said that if more Indians do not join the Association or stand for election to the Council, it is not the fault of the European Members. As for the first point, I can only say that the doors of the W. I. F. A. are bar-

red against those Indians who are really interested in football. The high fees levied by them being too much for their pockets. As regards the latter I can point out the instances of those three or four Indians who stood for election last year were thrown out.

I. F. L.'S REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER.

Now a word about the Indian League. W. I. F. A. notes suggest that its constitution is unknown to the world and it has little to represent. This is rather surprising after its admission of the representative character of the I. F. L. However, to disillusion their minds, let me state that there are more than twenty-five clubs affiliated to it, and they have all played or are playing in the I. F. L. Tournaments. I should also like to disabuse the minds of the Cooperage folk that its managing council consist of Indians only and nearly half of them represent the affiliated bodies of the I. F. L. Surely not so bad as the W. I. F. A., from the Indian point of view.

HOPE FOR THE BEST.

In conclusion I have a word to say about my last criticism on the W. I. F. A. As I said then, I had not the slightest intention of abusing the hospitality of the W. I. F. A. It was, however, provoked by the President of the hosts. I suppose they would not mind if I had raised them to the Seventh Heaven in my article. Well, you cannot have it as you want it, at any rate not from me.

From all that has appeared at Borl Bunder of late, it is clear that the W. I. F. A. will try its utmost to torpedo the Darbhanga Conference. Let us hope the All-India Federation will come into being despite these tactics.

Entries For Fifth Day Of Poona Big Meetings

Big Field Expected In Governor's Cup Presented By Lord Brabourne

The following are the entries for the fifth day of the Poona Big meeting to be held on Saturday, September 21:—

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles. A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. the Right Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs. 12,750 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 8,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,750. Terms for Horses, W. A. & C. reduced 10 lbs.

First Entries. Mr. Diamond's Dunedin and Greek Glen.

Mr. P. B. Avastia's Sabirino. Maharaj Madan Singh's Corcy.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Powder Boy.

Mr. Eve's Star of Italy. Mr. J. C. Sen's Birthday Book.

The Raja of Parikimedi's Silver Plated.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Mas d'Antibes.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajppla's Masked Jester, On Time and Abundance.

Mr. Eve's Carnelian.

Final Entries. Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Castleton.

THE AGA SHAMSUDDIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

First Entries. Mr. Diamond's Kum Btk.

Mr. Kelso's Centol.

Mr. P. B. Avastia's Garcon.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower and Grand Wazir.

Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk.

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Private Seal.

The Raja of Parikimedi's Silver Plated.

Mr. A. Higgins' Tel Asur and Dinos.

Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate.

H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda's Garry.

Final Entries. Mr. S. Wootton's Jim Thomas.

Sir Osbourne Smith's Melason.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles. Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

First Entries. Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen and

Lochmore.

Mrs. M. C. Watchorn and Mr. J. J. Murphy's Bonne Tete.

Mr. Kelso's Rambler and Jela Shah.

Mr. M. C. Patel's Cavern.

Mr. E. Esmond's Half-mast.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.

Mr. A. M. Irani's Follow Me.

Mr. P. B. Avastia's Typhoon.

Maharaj Madan Singh's Corcy and Seaton Ross.

H. H. the Maharaja's of Kolhapur's Powder Boy.

Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Castleton and Heremia.

Mr. Sultan M. Chino's Talk.

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Blackette.

Mrs. John Yorke's Trelawne.

Mr. Gem's Pampidhor.

Nawabzada Fakrilmulk's Witten Hill and Zuyder Zee.

Nawabzada Yamin-ul-Mulk's Restormel.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajppla's Abundance.

Mr. Eve's Bedsocks.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballyinch and Garter Princess.

Final Entries. Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong. Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

First Entries. Mr. Diamond's Dunedin and Angelo.

Messrs. Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's Royal Prince.

Mrs. J. E. Malone's Skavala.

Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Leicester Lady.

Mr. Kelso's Phare and Fine Knight.

Messrs. M. C. Patel and A. M. Irani's Last Adventure.

Mr. C. Temoolji's Sky Hawk.

Mr. A. M. Irani's Chivalresque.

Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnstone's Ecclesiastic and Essex Book.

Messrs. E. D. Pandole and Mr. Dhalla's Kirkibost.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermometer. Grand Raja, Bridgethorn and Winnock Bunker.

Rao Bahadurs M. S. Hakim and D. M. Bhosle's Pratap Sinha.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Robert.

Mr. P. D. Bolton's Essex Lad.

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's



Mr. M. C. Patel leads in Kabaila, winner of Beirut Plate (Div. II).

Jackmore and Cymro.

Mr. A. Higgins Zarane and Alenist.

Messrs. N. D. Bagree and A. Higgins' Tijiro.

Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Maikani's Solar Barn.

Mr. M. Wemyss' Whatanight.

Mr. Gem's Wagon Hill.

Mr. S. E. Pishori's Hero Worship.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajppla's Mr. Pip.

Captain R. V. Gove's Message.

Mr. J. N. De Souza's Manipulator.

Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Monreale.

Mr. Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar.

Dr. S. K. Pillay's Picaro.

Mr. Eve's Marselles.

Aura. Misty Dawn. Provence Rose and Knight at Arms.

Major General Nawab Khursu Jung's Honeysuckle.

Captain J. Crawford's Curfew III.

Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's Crusty.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's The Earl.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jaya-Kumar II.

Mr. Eve's Quick Image.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. the Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C., and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

First Entries. H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Tamin and Adiba II.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Waalim and Flery Face.

Mr. F. Sorabji's No Limit.

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan.

Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhai's Kanda.

Maharaj Madan Singh's Amir Akhlak.

Mr. Slon F. Nessim's Husun al Iraq and Tair al Iraq.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jal Bhawani II, Ace of Hearts, and Mahoot.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Hamliyan.

Mr. E. Higgins' Iraq Gift.

Mr. Eve's Funny Face.

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Orient.

Mr. K. Ardeshir's Hakim Pasha and Abdul Malik.

Mr. A. Lookmanji's Breach.

Nawabzada Fakrilmulk's Jahan Ara.

Mr. Sultan M. Chino's Al Hamil.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Sarsam.

Mr. Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour.

Messrs. Basheer Mahomed and R. Kashibhai's Dabes.

Mr. D. D. Chawan's Bushhoos.

Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's A Hazar.

Final Entries. Mr. S. Alla Ditta's Electricity.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,100; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I. and II.

First Entries. H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Adiba II.

Mr. M. C. Patel's Happy King and Danger.

Mr. C. Temoolji's Billy Boy.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Al Ghazi and Amir.

Mr. Syed Patah's Firsan.

Mr. K. T. Sampat's Azzashir.

Mr. K. H. Irani's Crawford.

Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's Sa'amli.

Mr. Syed bin Omer's Money Order.

Mr. P. B. Avastia's Pasha.

Begum Feeroza Dulhan's Silver Lining.

Mr. M. Dhalla's Riyad II.

Mr. Slon F. Nessim's Queen Singer and Dark Horse.

Mr. S. M. Khemara's Watchmaker.

Mr. Fahad Rummah's Rajput.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gurjistan Regent, Young Chayna and Tara.

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's White Flower.

Mr. Eve's Funny Face.

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Rustum.

Mr. K. S. Malkani's Nadi al Iraq.

Mr. Enus Kondalji's Quarry.

No Death Sentence In Absence Of Eye-Witnesses

NIZAM'S HIGH COURT JUDGMENT IN PROSTITUTES' MURDER CASE

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDRABAD, (Dn.),
September 11.

With the remark that the responsibility for the crimes was to some extent attributable to the evils of wine and toddy, which had got such a strong hold on the accused that they could not escape from them, the Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Ghaziuddin Ahmed, of the Hyderabad High Court, sitting on the Divisional Bench, delivered judgment on the 8th instant, reducing a sentence of death to one of imprisonment for life. The case had come up for the confirmation to the High Court from the court of Raja Bahadur Rai Bishweshwar-nath, Justice, sitting on the Original Side of the High Court.

CROP OF MURDERS
The case for the prosecution was that one Tuljaram was arrested in connection with other murder cases, and confessed that he was responsible for the murder of Balusa, a hermaphrodite, residing near Dhoopet, and a woman named Rajamma, residing in Feekhana. In the course of his confession Tuljaram implicated Juttu Shah, and gave details of a conspiracy which he and his abettor had formed for visiting women of loose morals, supplying them with drink, inveigling them to houses in deserted localities, throttling them to death and robbing the jewellery from the corpses. Both the ac-

cused had separately pointed out to the police, in the presence of the Fourth City Magistrate, the places where the victims were buried, and Mr. Rai Brijmohan-lall, the Fourth City Magistrate, had been examined for the prosecution. Various persons, to whom the stolen jewellery had been disposed of, had given evidence against the accused.

The jury passed an unanimous verdict of guilty, and Raja Bahadur Justice Rai Bishweshwar-nath had imposed the maximum penalty on both the accused.

Reviewing these facts, their Lordships of the Divisional Bench observed that the circumstances revealed by the case were very painful and that it was evident that there was a great difference in the outward show put on by the accused and the life of crime they lived. The responsibility for the crimes was to some extent attributable to the evils of wine and toddy, which had got such a strong hold on the accused that they could not escape from them.

The death sentence had already been passed against Tuljaram in connection with other cases, and their Lordships held that as there were no eye-witnesses for the present case, the sentence of death should be reduced to one of imprisonment for life, as the "kasi" cannot approve of a sentence of death in a case in which no eye-witnesses have been examined.

The Ran Sahab of Miraj, Jnr's Outlook.

Mr. Gem's Burgess, Baden, and Farat Prine.

Mr. A. Lookmanji's High Filer and Kummer.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Lucky Boy.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Shogat Aziz.

Mr. Ayub Asad's Green Lawn.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Aziza.

Mr. Haji Rajub's Imperial.

Mr. H. Jethabhai's Wazir Pasha.

Mr. Adulla Beythoun's Yanoos.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Buroo's Ver-shan.

Mr. S. Rahamim's Great Power.

Mr. J. Tarachand's Defender.

Mr. S. H. Agha's Zainin.

Mr. Saleh Moosa's Nazam.

Mr. Syed Najf's Desert Prince.

Mr. Mahmood Jassim's Eeda.

Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Saduza-manand Palizaman.

Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Farhan Pasha.

Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Mujbil Hatim.

Mr. Abid Mahomed's Roj al Bahar.

Mr. H. U. Oswal's Samra Layall.

Mr. N. Rupchand's Grey King.

Mr. H. M. G. Rangilla's Amba-prasad.

Raja Dhanrajgir's Yawir Awar.

Dr. S. K. Pillay's Blanche.

Mr. Dattajirao S. Mane's Shara's al Jamil.

Mr. Eve's Anchor.

Mr. Ebrahim Sulleman's Rajub Pasha.

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosen's Mosul King.

Final Entries. Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Taz Bahadur.

Mr. H. V. Solunkhi's Maarid.

Messrs. S. H. Agha and P. R. Kering's Mattar.



IT is as well to know that whatever the cause of your weakness, new health and new vitality are near at hand. With Sanatogen you can build up your health again in a perfectly natural manner. And Sanatogen is something of which you can be sure.

For every drop of Sanatogen is sheer strength. Every particle of this famous tonic-food provides your body with those very elements which create strength and vital powers.

Here for instance is the opinion of a well-known physician who testifies that "in no single instance" has Sanatogen disappointed him.

"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in malaria and other exhausting diseases. In

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadravadi 5, 1991
Muslim: Jamadul-Akhar 18, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 11, 1325
High tide: 2-41, 14-56
Low tide: 8-30, 20-46
Sunrise: 6h. 26m.
Sunset: 6h. 41m.
Bombay Improvement Committee 4-10 p.m.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas paid a visit to the Lord Ray Industrial Museum Poona on Friday last.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.
Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SOCIAL HYGIENE.
The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Tuesday the 17th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Socrates Noronha will deliver a lecture on "Social Hygiene".

V. D. RISHI FOR SIND.
At the invitation of the persons interested in Spiritualism, Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi proceeded to Sind on Saturday last. They expect to visit Hyderabad, Karachi and other places in this province.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
Lines S.S. "President Hayes V-4" left Singapore on the 16th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 19th instant and sail again on the 20th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.
Clan Line Steamer "Clan Murray" arrived at London on the 15th evening.

ENGLISH MAELS.
The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Cathay" with the Mails from London of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 7 a.m. the same day.
In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 19th instant.
The "Cathay" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

THE CAPITOL

THE LAST DAY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
IT'S TERRIBLE
IN Caliente
"THE LAST DAY"
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"THE LAST DAY"
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TOMORROW
KAY FRANCIS
GEORGE BRENT
In Warner Bros.
"STRANDED"

THE REGAL

Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Ann HARDING
MARSHALL
THE FLAME WITHIN
A drama of the flaming dangers of Love!

Good news for COLD SUFFERERS!



Mistol stops colds where they start

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"The Mystery of Wax Museum" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
REGAL—"The Flame Within" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"In Caliente" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Chandrasena" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Bal-Hatra" Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.
GLOBE—"Red-Letter" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
SWASTI—"Fashionable India" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
ROYAL—"Life is a Stage" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The 39 Steps" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Wolf Dog" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Affairs of Cellini" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Devil Horse" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian music-Urdu songs.
1 p.m. Market rates, European Lunch Hour Selections. 2 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Close down. 3-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Indian Ladies' Corner—a talk in Marathi. 7-9 p.m. "Scrapbook"—a talk in English. 7-15 p.m. Dance music. 8-15 p.m. Weather and other news. 8-30 p.m. News in Hindi. 9 p.m. Light Classical Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra; leader, Harold F. Potts; conductor, Ernest W. Goss. Joan Coxon (Soprano) and Louis Godowsky (Violin). Relay from the Pavilion, Torquay. 8-30 p.m. "Under Big Ben." A friendly chat by Howard Marshall. 8-15 p.m. A Musical Tour of Europe in the company of Jack Mitchell and his Apache Orchestra. 9-30 p.m. "The Pot of Destruction." An Oriental story by Mark Channing. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music (cont'd). 10-30 p.m. Close down. "Electrical recording."

Women Diploma Holders Of International School

Industrial School for Women (Social Service League). Parel.—Following are the names of students who have passed the Final Diploma Examination of the above School held in August 1935 in their order of merit:—
Mrs. Ruth Charkar, Miss Piroja Rana, Mrs. Rangamma, Rangar, Miss Leah Solomon, Miss Durga Shanbhag, Miss Kusum Sabnis, Mrs. Simha Bhaskar, Mrs. Sipora Talkar, Mrs. Anandibai Marathe and Mrs. Indirabai Gambhirao.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT PATHE

The Mystery of the Wax Museum, a Warner Bros. Picture in Gorgeious Technicolour will be screened at Pathe from to-day until Friday next. It features Lionel Atwill, Fay Wray and Frank McHugh. The story taken from the play by Charles S. Belden, deals with a series of mysterious disappearances of a terrifying monster. In addition to its excitement and suspense there is a romantic love angle with no end of humour supplied by wit and witty dialogue.

WOMAN'S EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT

Sarojini Mehta's Appeal For Equal Treatment For Women

Mrs. Sarojini Mehta dwelt on the deplorable position of women in Hindu society in her lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday evening.
The lecturer said that women in India had always been badly treated. It was no use saying that they enjoyed a high status during the time of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The movement for the emancipation of women was only of recent growth. Even now there were a large number of people who believed that the proper place for the woman was the home—to cook food, to bear children and all that sort of thing.
UNILATERAL CHASTITY.
Proceeding, the lecturer pointed out the injustice of a social system which insisted upon a hundred per cent chastity on the part of woman, while no reciprocal obligation was laid on man. There were, no doubt, many women who observed "unilateral" chastity. Panegyrist of Indian women might praise them for that, but the fact remained that in a large number of cases, such chastity had an economic basis. They had either to submit meekly to such humiliating conditions or else starve in the streets. The speaker, therefore, pleaded for the economic independence of women.
In conclusion, the lecturer emphasised the necessity for the introduction of divorce into Hindu society.

JEWELLERY THROWN ON RLY. LINE

Jewellery worth nearly fifteen hundred Rupees is awaiting the owner who has just to go to the police and identify the jewels as his and show cause as to how they came to be thrown on the Railway line about hundred miles south of Poona.
The jewellery includes a gold necklace worth Rs. 650 and another necklace (Chandrarahar) worth Rs. 250. There are earrings, and a gold watch also.
All the jewellery worth Rs. 1,433 were found in a trunk, which was thrown on the Railway line near Diksa, a small station near Kurwad.
It appears that the jewellery belongs to some Karnatak, as the initials "S. G." in Kanaree has been carved on some of the particles found.
The Bombay Railway Police are anxious to hear from the owner of these jewellery.

Taken Unawares While Crossing Rail Track

(From Our Correspondent).
KALYAN, Sept. 15.
Five persons, including three women, were killed in a railway accident, which occurred yesterday evening near Kalyan station on the G. I. P. Railway, when they were knocked down and run over by a Down Electric train.
At an inquest held this morning on their bodies by Sub-Inspector of the Kalyan Railway Police, a verdict of accidental death was returned. The bodies which were not identified were handed over to the local police for burial.
Evidence showed that the unfortunate victims of the tragedy were crossing the rail track and were taken unawares by the Down Electric train. The persons killed appear to be of Agri caste among Hindus.

Examination Of Mr. 'Heath' Concluded In Maintenance Case

The examination of Mr. "Heath" was concluded and the cross-examination of Mr. Abdyall Moosaji resumed, on Monday, in the case in which Miss Marjorie Officer, claimed maintenance for herself and her son from Taherbhoy, a Bhoja youth, in the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate.
In the course of the cross-examination, a question from the counsel for the petitioner, as to whether he had any financial embarrassments. Gulam Hussein Ishaji Taherbhoy (Mr. "Heath"), Mr. Chagla, counsel for the respondent, objected to the question being put to the witness. Counsel for the petitioner reiterated the question on the ground that it did not reflect anything on witness and that he had preface his interview with an apology. But when the question, as it was put, was again repeated, witness replied in the affirmative.

INTERVIEW BY PHONE

Regarding the telephone interview witness had with Mr. Abdyall from Poona, he said that he had asked Mr. Abdyall to go to his son, consult a lawyer and act according to his instructions.
To further questions witness replied that he had two interviews with Abdyall, one in the first week of September and the other in the second. The interviews were the result of his knowledge that a notice was sent to his son.
Question objected to now Mr. Gulam Hussein, I want to ask you a question which, I hope, you will not take to be offensive. Are you financially embarrassed?

Mr. Chagla objected on the ground that it was the son and not the father who was going to foot the expenses of the proceedings. The father's financial position therefore could not affect the proceedings any way.
Witness said that he had already paid Mr. Payne in order to save his honour and reputation and that it could not be suggested that he had withheld his instalments.
Q: I do not find any reason why the witness should be excited.
Mr. Chagla: It is natural, sir, that the witness gets excited over such a question.
WARRANTS FOR ARREST?
Mr. Darabshaw Vakil: That was why I preface the question with an apology I do not want to ask him any questions which might cause him annoyance and I have got evidence to show that he has financial embarrassments. There were even warrants for your arrest, were there not?

Witness was again excited and Mr. Chagla objected on the ground that it was not relevant.
After this, Mr. Payne's evidence was read over to the witness. The evidence was with reference to the interview he had had at Poona and Bombay. Witness said that what Mr. Payne had deposed was not true.
ALLEGATION DENIED.
Then Mr. Abdyall Moosaji was called. Examined witness stated that the respondent came to his theatre when called for and he

"Jawani-ki-Hawa" BOMBAY TALKIES' FIRST PHOTO-PLAY

(By Our Dramatic Critic.)

More reasons than the obvious one brought the sophisticated—i am not using a stronger term—crowd of journalists to the Press show of "Jawani-ki-Hawa" at the Imperial Cinema. The journey to Lamington Road at an early hour in the morning seemed to most of them an exciting speculation if not entirely a novel adventure. There was another interesting crowd outside the gates, a so speculating—about the excited enthusiasm at that hour of "respectable" and transparently "important" people. But the "respectable" people inside the gates missed the crowd they expected outside. The crowd on both sides of the gate wisely wondered. And the privileged slowly resigned themselves to their seats and small talk—waiting, rather long for "Jawani-ki-Hawa." The story opened appropriately to eager anticipations. Without the unnecessary wrappings which often mar the first impressions of Indian pictures, "Jawani-ki-Hawa" brought the spectator straight to the central directive interest of the story. The economy in the approach to the story was again noticeable in the camera—accents of the dialogues. They were not, as they usually have been, over punctuated by irrelevant projections of drapery, architectural trivialities, furniture and oddments in the room. The camera pictured the conversations and the human story of a marriage "arranged" simply and effectively.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENTS.
It registered beautifully the incidents in the garden where the ancient "mali" with admirable calm-chance tries to disapprove and afterwards encourages "Jawani-ki-Hawa." The sobriety of his demeanour tones down his apparent lapses into over stressed rhetoric. The close-knit building up of interesting incidents leading to the psychological climax of the wedding hour—particularly the withering camera sarcasm on the forced bridegroom—indicated little that was extraneous or unnecessary to the movement of the play. In fact, the skilled editing of the wedding preliminaries was one of an exceptionally delightful and dignified tone. As a rule, the wedding episodes in Indian pictures almost invariably accumulate as noisy confusion and, occasionally

brake to him the subject. The respondent denied the allegation. Witness further suggested to him if it were true that the petitioner was pregnant and he was responsible for it he might make some arrangements. Again respondent, witness added, denied.

Questioned what transpired in the interview between witness, respondent and Mr. Officer, his wife and daughter, he replied that respondent in their presence said that he did not know anything about the condition of Mr. Officer's daughter.

"Respondent further said, "added the witness, "I've already told Mr. Officer," saying whereby he angrily swung his arm and walked away.

MONEY TRANSACTIONS.
Cross-examined, witness stated that he had gone to Mr. Payne's office twice, all alone and he had talked to him in mixed Hindustani and English. Questioned about the money transactions between Mr. "Heath" and witness with regard to payments made to Mr. Payne, he said that at first he paid the money from his pocket, but later were made good by the father of the respondent.

At this stage, the court rose for the day and further hearing of the case was adjourned to Friday next.
Mr. Darabshaw Vakil assisted by Mr. Mehta of Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. M. C. Chagla with Mr. B. A. Dalal defended the respondent.

The "Garba" dance was, fortunately, seen at rare intervals. Its redeeming feature was the song of the girl who led the chorus, not the camera. From the moment the unwilling bride eloped with her "newly-wed," the locale shifts till the very end to the tourist's train "de luxe."

A LONG JOURNEY.
So many things happen in the train and the journey is so long that the interest in the play gradually slackens into indifference, despite the ubiquitous madman, cabaret, theft and seeming murder during the "tourist" travel. The train sequences are, moreover, over entangled. The cabaret may be a novelty for the "train de luxe." But it is outside the spirit of the story and it is, by no means, a relief. If the cabaret is not a relief the constant obtrusion of the unmetallized and erratic train-clatter is a positive irritant which provokes the same end of the journey.

DEVIKA RANI.
The Parsi girl artiste who brought us all so early in the morning to the Imperial plays a minor but important part which is worlds remote from the night-mare gaily with which the film world is, presumably, believed to be invariably saturated. She plays it with exceptional alidity.

Devika Rani has, decidedly, gained in expressive power. And, although the purist could trace the lurking inaccuracy of accents, her movements and the careful pauses in the conversation and restrained vivacity of impulse render secure and faithful her characterisation. Najam-ul-Hussain misses no opportunity available for him to depict the lofty cast of the hero. With greater opportunities there is promise of greater achievements. Manika Rikhi is an artiste one should watch. Someday she will crystallize as a "star." She is delightfully in tune with art. Kanta Prasad, the "Mali" plays the part efficiently and well. The mad cynic carries the burden of the story with appreciable talent. Mr. Mash's musical gift needs freer exploitation. Perhaps, the mad cynic who remains anonymous might in future give us better songs than the cynicism of the vague.

The Bombay Talkies first photoplay is, on the whole, a welcome success.

TWO-SECOND TREMOR IN SUBURBS

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Sept. 16.
A slight earthquake tremor was felt at 1 hr. 8m. this morning. The duration of the shock was for about two seconds only.
The tremor was felt at Ghatkoper and Kalyan at the same time.

Tremors Felt At Andheri

Earthquake shock of mild intensity at a distance of about 30 miles from Bombay was recorded at the Colaba Observatory on Monday morning.
Slight tremors were also reported to have been felt at Andheri at the same time.

Heavy Rains At Baroda

(From A Correspondent).
BARODA, Sept. 16.
Yesterday night Baroda experienced heavy showers recording about two inches rain totalling about 30 inches. The Hindvijaya Gymkhana's All-India tournaments will be held during the Maharaja's Diamond Jubilee celebrations.
A notification declares the prize of Rs. 125 for the arrest of (Ranchhod Dadabhai of village Fofalia, Dabhoi Taluka, for escaping arrest after committing murder and other serious offences.
Dewan Sir Krishnamachariar expected to go to Abu probably next week for discussing the Port problem.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

India's Cricket Captain

"It is really surprising none of us have heard the name of the gentleman and I am sure very few in India have seen him playing." This was the view expressed by an official of a prominent Gymkhana regarding the reported selection of Mr. H. S. Malik, the Assistant Indian Trade Commissioner in London, as the Captain of the Indian Cricket Team that is to tour in England next year. The news came as a bolt from the blue to many cricket enthusiasts in Bombay. Several of them are surprised as to how such a decision could have been arrived at, even though it might be tentative. But the redeeming feature of it is that there is no official confirmation of the news. It was expected that either Prince Duleepsingh or the Nawab of Patandul would captain the team. In the event of these two not being able to Captain the team, the unanimous verdict would have been, it was expected, in favour of Major C. K. Navudu. The news about Mr. Malik being selected to captain the team has caused a great stir

in the cricket circles in Bombay and if the information is correct cricket enthusiasts will not leave the matter at that though possibly Major C. K. Navudu might not object to join the team even as an extra. Those who witnessed the Quadrangular know that Major Navudu cares more for sport than for captaincy.

Prof Manikhan's Concert

The first of a series of musical concerts by Prof. Manikhan, late Director of Music, Kolhapur, was given on Saturday night in the Jagannath Shankers Hall, Thakurdwar, before a select and appreciative audience. This series of six performances has been organised to enable the public to hear a number of rare and important "ragas" sung by a recognised exponent of the classical system. The "ragas" selected for Saturday's concert were: "Bada Haunsar," "Nayak," "Megha," "Jayjayanti" and "Malkaus." Assisted by his pupil, Mallikarjun Mansur, Prof. Manikhan gave a skilled exposition of these "ragas." The next performance of the series will be held at the same place on Sunday next in the morning.

BUS ACCIDENT AT MALAD

Four-Year-Old Girl Succumbs To Injuries

(From Our Own Correspondent).
VILE PARLE, Sept. 14.
But for the prompt action of police (Andheri), who had been on his usual round at Malad on Thursday evening, the driver of the Bus No. 3639 would not have been apprehended.
It appears that the Bus No. 3639, belonging to one Mr. Baburao Thanawala was going from the electric sub-station at Malad towards the railway station when at about 4-30 to 5 p.m., the bus struck a little girl of about four years. In spite of the fatal accident the driver without stopping the bus, it is alleged, ran with no stop speed. The girl died immediately of skull fracture.

The little girl, Hashmukh, is the daughter of a local resident Mr. Rajaram Ramdas, and was staying with her father at Maganlal Dahyabhai's block on the Ghodbunder Road.
On hearing the shrill cry of the dying girl, a postman who was passing from that road, shouted out to the driver to stop and ran after the bus. In the mean time it so transpired that a policeman who was coming from Jakaria Road whistled to the driver to stop. On hearing the whistle the policeman at the junction of the Ghodbunder Road and the railway station asked the driver to stop. But it is said that all these orders to stop the bus were not heeded by the driver.

In the meanwhile the police sub-inspector, Mr. Kadam, who had come on his usual round, on hearing about the tragic accident, immediately dispatched a policeman in search of the driver, and promptly began his inquiry. He recorded the statements of the principal witnesses who had noticed the number of bus disc as being 3639.
It is said that the driver of the bus presented himself at about 10 p.m. and said that he was un-

aware of the accident till he was informed of it by the passengers and on hearing about the same he has come down to the police station to report.
The police are making further inquiries in this tragic case.

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CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-DAY
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Richard Barthelmess in '4 hours to kill' and 'Le Gong' (Dance of the Virgins)

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1935

THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS

The Viceroy's addresses to the Central Legislature are, under the present system of government, more or less conventional affairs, and Lord Willingdon's latest performance is no exception to the rule. If he were a constitutionally responsible administrator—as he piously hoped to be in his first speech on his arrival in India as Viceroy—it would have been his privilege, as it is his duty in any case, to explain to the Legislature to what extent his Government have respected public opinion, what new plans and policies they propose to undertake and to invite public comments thereon. But as things are, Lord Willingdon has to defend or praise Government's policies irrespective of public opinion. Not infrequently he has to commend to the public the very things which it has strongly condemned, as for instance, the new constitution and the odious Criminal Law Amendment Bill. Indeed his present address betrays in a striking manner the wide gulf between the Government he represents and the public.

The Widening Gulf

Nor is there a prospect of an early bridging of the gulf. The new constitution, which Lord Willingdon so gushingly praises and commends to the public will most certainly widen it because of the grievous injustice it does to the people of India. Choosing his words discreetly Lord Willingdon observes that a great task has been completed by Parliament "after an expression, direct or indirect, of the views of all sections of the people of British India." But even he cannot venture to say that any responsible section of the Indian public has approved of the new constitution. It is, of course, natural for him to praise it—he views it from the British point of view—just as it is natural for India to condemn it. He glorifies it as "a consummation which many of the great Rulers of India through the ages desired to see but did not see." For the first time in the history of India, he says, the constitution "consolidates the whole of India for purposes of common concern under a single Government." But what avails that consolidation—so far as there is any real consolidation at all—when that single Government is not responsible to the people of the country and when millions of States people have no voice at all either in the administration of their respective States or of their common country? Referring to another important feature of the new Constitution, Lord Willingdon says:

"The Government of India

under the new constitution will draw their authority by direct devolution from the Crown just as Dominion Governments do. They will cease to be agents and will stand forth as full political and juristic personalities exercising the functions of The Majesty."

This is painfully misleading, and the comparison between India and the Dominions is sheer mockery. Forms apart, the vast difference between the two is unmistakable, that the Government of India are bound to be in practice subservient to the British Government, which "advises" the Crown, and will be in no way responsible to the people of the country, whereas the Governments of the Dominions are wholly responsible to their legislatures. Lord Willingdon is not unaware of the unpopularity of the new Constitution and, therefore, anxiously appeals to all sections of the public to work it despite its defects. He may rest assured that the accredited representatives of India will see that it is rejected and replaced by one in accord with the country's wishes.

Flouting The Country

Nothing shows the present Government's disregard for public opinion more clearly than the Viceroy's reference to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. The Legislative Assembly itself condemned it. But he thought fit to put that body's decision and refer the Bill back to it in a recommended form. This was an affront to the House, which has consequently taken the only self-respecting course it could by refusing leave for the introduction of the Bill in the recommended form. Evidently the House was little impressed by Lord Willingdon's plea that the measure was necessary to secure favourable condition for the new Constitution and that all provincial Governments were unanimous in recommending its retention. Please like these only show how little regard the Government, Central and Provincial, pay to the public opinion in the country. Despite the rejection of the Bill for the second time by the Assembly Lord Willingdon will certify it by the exercise of his extra-ordinary powers. If he should do so, he will have given a timely reminder to the people as to how the still more extra-ordinary powers of the Viceroy under the new Constitution will be used in the future. Incidentally he will have also pointed out the limitations of "constitutional" methods of agitation which he has so strongly commended in his address.

No Further 'Protection'

We are glad that an Egyptian official communiqué denies the report which suggested that the Premier probably asked for, and the second-in-command of the British Mediterranean Fleet, gave, an assurance of protection to Egypt in the event of war between Italy and Abyssinia. The Egyptian Premier has obtained a written undertaking from the British Government that the British will not infringe any of Egypt's rights and the British authorities will not take any special measures except in agreement with the Egyptian Government. If Italy goes to war she will deliberately

and openly commit a bigger act of aggression than any incidental attack on the rights of Egypt. She will have defied the United Front of the League of Nations and its Covenant, and thereby committed an act of aggression against Britain and other Powers as members of the League. If need arises then, Egypt can demand help as an ally of the League not only from Britain but from other Powers as well. The status of Egypt is already anomalous and "protection" by an individual Power, even though originally intended only as an emergency measure of military strategy, is apt to prove rather costly to the protected!

Memory Of Wedderburn

It was a very well-deserved tribute that Mr. Sastri paid to the late Sir William Wedderburn, while opening his bust at the Gokhale Hall in Madras. It was, moreover, very appropriate not only to link in this wise the names of those illustrious benefactors of India, but also to have Mr. Sastri preside at the function. For Gokhale in his life-time entertained the same feelings towards Sir W. Wedderburn, as Mr. Sastri does towards Gokhale to-day. With that another distinguished Englishman, Mr. Hume, Sir William Wedderburn shares the honour of being one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. His love for India was

profound, and he always rendered unstinted and selfless services to this country. It is pertinent to mention in this connection that some of the nearest relations of his were killed during the happenings of 1857 just two years before he joined the Indian Civil Service. That he kept his soul unclouded and unembittered by this calamity is itself the greatest proof of his innate greatness. Indeed, as Mr. Sastri pointed out, forgiveness and forbearance were the outstanding features of Sir William's disposition. There would have been lesser estrangement between India and England to-day, had there come more Englishmen of his type to this country.

STORM IN A TEA-CUP

End Controversy Over Dr. Moonje's Karnataka Visit

(By B. N. DATAR.)

Dr. Moonje of the Hindu Mahasabha name has come and gone. His visit has left behind him such a trail of needless commotion and excitement, especially in Belgaum that we do not know where we stand. Needless passions have been raised, personalities have been brought into disavow, the opponents of the Congress have been exultant over the whole affair and have been sparing no efforts to cast mud on the fair name of that organisation. The whole issue has been clouded, and even some of the staunch Congressmen themselves have so gravely misunderstood the situation that unwillingly they have been playing into the hands of the enemies of the Congress. Excitement is running so high that people are not prepared to heed explanations. Worst motives are freely being attributed to even tried Congress workers.

The whole episode is unfortunate and deplorable. It is necessary to appreciate the situation coolly and dispassionately. The rank and file of the masses in general and of the public workers in particular, who stand dazed and confused at this unseemly controversy between top-most leaders, require also to be told that the whole affair is only a storm in a tea-cup and that they need not worry seriously over it. An attempt is made in the following lines to take such a view. There is no desire to dogmatise nor to advise.

Ill-Advised Invitation

The Congress workers were worried over the visit of Dr. Moonje not because they were nervous about him but solely and exclusively because the invitation proceeded from a prominent Congress leader of the position and influence of Dr. Hardikar. Dr. Moonje's public activities are certainly opposed to the progress and policy of the Congress, and being Communistic are inimical to the highest interests of the country. Hence Congress leaders would be committing a serious mistake if they were to take the initiative in arranging Dr. Moonje's tour.

Viewed in this light Dr. Hardikar's action in taking the lead in this affair is most deplorable. Congressmen can never object to Dr. Moonje's tour being arranged by other non-Congress agencies. Even educated people who support the Congress policy were confused by the prominent part played by Dr. Hardikar in this connection. The question, therefore, proceeded on this quite sound and justifiable basis and there was never any intention on the part of any Congressmen to gag Dr. Moonje or to prevent his tour in Karnataka.

Ball Set Rolling

The ball was set rolling with Sjt. Gangadhar Rao's letter in the press. There are many who believe that the whole tour would have passed almost unnoticed and would not have attracted the present notoriety had Sjt. Gangadhar Rao and others ignored it altogether. Perhaps it would have been better had he remained silent after privately asserting from Dr. Hardikar that the tour was non-political. He came out with a strongly-worded article which disproportionately and vehemently dealt with the Nagpur Doctor's incidents in public life. Sjt. Gangadhar Rao's letter was seriously misunderstood by some and purposely misinterpreted by many, and his opponents in and out of the Congress, began to muster their forces by raising the cry that he was offending against the rules of hospitality and etiquette. Perhaps the controversy would not have assumed the present dimensions had the matter stopped here.

But he wanted to see the matters through and things began to move headlong without serious fore-thought and deliberation in circles at Belgaum. An absolutely un-called for public meeting was arranged and heated speeches were made. Rightly or wrongly even some Congress supporters felt wounded by what they considered a breach of hospitality. Their sense of hospitality for a "guest" was roused and the whole atmosphere was surcharged with resentment against Congress workers.

It is sad to think that in this connection the role assumed by some of the hot-tempered Congress workers at Belgaum was hardly fair and keeping with non-violence. They indulged in rabid speeches. Their activities were highly objectionable and a reaction set in against them instead of against Dr. Moonje as they had anticipated.

The opposition grew in volume. Dr. Hardikar's telegram about his so-called promise not to bring Dr. Moonje in this district worried.

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 7.)

AFRICA'S LAST EMPIRE

The Story Of Abyssinia

By M. MANN.

In a remote corner of Africa, south-east of Nubia, lies Abyssinia—Africa's last Empire, as it is called. A wildly rocky land it is, a place of rugged fortress-like heights, of jungle drenched slopes and fertile valleys; a place teeming with old story and legends that belong to an ancient race.

A little while ago few people were interested in Abyssinia, but to-day everyone has sensed the tension, the suspense hanging over the country, in consequence the whole world is craving to know more about Abyssinia and its people.

In olden times Abyssinia, including the surrounding provinces, was generally called Ethiopia and to-day still the present Negus or ruler prefers this name. Abyssinia itself was then but a small district, but as adjoining districts were gradually conquered, it is to-day fully twice the size of Great Britain, with a population of about 10,000,000.

Haille Selassi

Four million of these are Abyssinians, and, although not Negroes, are also dark in colour. The Negro races are known as the Danakil, the Gallas, the Somali, and the Gurage, the slave-tribe. These tribes are each subject to a chief, named "Ras". Formerly the present Emperor, Haille Selassi, was known as Ras Tafari.

Haille Selassi is a refined, well educated man with a dignified demeanour. He has a good knowledge of English and French and is keenly interested in international politics and Western civilisation. At the same time he is doing everything in his power to promote and develop aboriginal culture, and has erected a printing press in the capital city, where he has had various articles published.

lished in Amharan, the standard language.

"Spring Blossoms"

His palace, which stands on a hill, is a most beautiful building, fitted with every modern convenience, including a bioscope hall. Motors, aeroplanes, telephones and wireless are also witnessed in the capital city, Addis Ababa, which translated means "Spring Blossoms."

This city consists of a number of beautiful central buildings with hundreds of beehive shaped, straw-roofed huts, that spread with a fascinating irregularity for miles and miles in all directions, across the hills and dales. While the central portion of this city is kept very orderly, it is not an unusual occurrence to find dead stock decaying in the streets on its outskirts.

The country offers tremendous scope for improvement. A railway line runs from Addis Ababa to Djibouti in French Somaliland, but as there are hardly any roads, camels and mules are usually employed for trading purposes.

Its Defence

The inhabitants too have, as yet, treasured a comparatively low standard of civilisation. Their political institutions are almost entirely feudal and slavery is an acknowledged institution. There is a national regiment consisting of 70,000 men, drilled by Belgian and Swedish soldiers, but the chief defence of the country lies in the numerous private regiments—one of these alone comprises a cavalry of 70,000 strong under Ras Kassa.

Queen Of Sheba

The ethnological origin of the Abyssinians still remains an unsolved problem, but, in accordance with a legend, the Abyssinians firmly believe the Royal Family

to be direct descendants of the House of David.

This legend, which is told in pictures and drawings everywhere in the streets of Addis Ababa, tells of a monstrous dragon, which for many years threatened the inhabitants of Tigre, in northern Abyssinia, until it was one day challenged and killed by a very strong man. As a reward for his heroism, he was elected King of Ethiopia. His daughter was Makeda, Queen of Sheba. The legend then relates that when the Queen of Sheba learned, through a merchant from Jerusalem, of the wealth and wisdom of King Solomon, she immediately dispatched a letter and some valuable presents to the King. The contents of the letter were unknown, but King Solomon cordially welcomed her, when she and her train arrived at his court.

Eventually the queen returned to her own country. In due course a son was born, named Menelik I, who is supposed to be the son of King Solomon, and an ancestor of Haille Selassi. After Menelik, so the legend states, completed his education in Jerusalem, he again returned to his native land with ten thousand Jews as well as the Ark of the Covenant.

King Solomon's Mines

The Abyssinians also believe that a great amount of King Solomon's riches came from their country, a belief which is strengthened by the report of the explorer, Duke De Prorok. Recently in an attempt to investigate the sources of the Blue Nile, De Prorok discovered ancient gold mines, which according to his opinion constitute a portion of the legendary gold mines of King Solomon. He is also of opinion, that these mines are the sources from which ancient African cities, such as

(Continued on page 3 col. 4.)

Frankly Speaking

A GERMAN "WARNING."

Germany is reported to have warned the world that she is not likely to be drawn "into any general method of collective security." If this is only a restatement of the obvious fact that Germany is not part of the League of Nations it need cause no new anxiety. But it is regrettable if it also means, as it appears to do, that there is very little possibility of Germany rejoining the family of nations within any measurable period of time. There is, however, another aspect to the "warning" which is much more significant. It has been issued in the midst of an international crisis and almost immediately after two closely relevant events, namely, Italy's attempt to flit with Germany and a diplomatic inquiry by France whether Britain would stand by the Covenant if an act of aggression were committed in Europe, against, say, Austria. Does it, therefore, also imply that Germany reserves to herself the right to repudiate the fundamental basis of "collective security in Europe" which matters so much to France? We do note that Germany professes a neighbourly and peaceful spirit. But every one, including Germany, always does so.

HITLER'S BOMBHELL.

The Official German "warning" coupled with protestations of peace and neighbourly love naturally excited suspicions as to what Germany was up to. But even the most suspicious could not have imagined that while official sources were issuing the warning Herr Hitler was practically on his way to Nuremberg with a bomb-shell. He has "warned" Lithuania and the League of Nations in connection with Memel. Lithuania regards the Hitler's attack as a threat of war, which, if it does materialise, is certainly bound to endanger the peace of Eastern Europe. Herr Hitler, however, is rather ill-advised, just as ill-advised as Signor Mussolini. He may consider it to be a clear stroke to seek to create trouble over Memel while the attention of the League is occupied elsewhere. He will be opposed by every Power in Eastern Europe, except perhaps Poland and the other Great Pow-

ers will also certainly stand by Lithuania. France has more or less obliged Britain in the matter of Italy, Britain will have to respond similarly in the matter of Germany. And since the League is still enjoying the thrill of standing by the Covenant it will not allow another International Convention to be lightly defied. Herr Hitler, if he is really serious, has made a mistake.

THE BEST COURSE.

The Congress Party was conspicuous by its absence from the Assembly during the Viceroy's Address. In the circumstances it was the best of the three courses open to the members to stand ceremoniously dressed and meekly listen to the Address, to remain sitting in their ordinary dress and interrupt the Address with justifiable protests or to stay away altogether. They rightly chose the last course. Critics forget that the Viceroy's Address is not the King's Speech from the Throne delivered to members of Parliament—incidentally, M. P.'s, so far as we know, are not required to come in "ceremonial dress" by the Sovereign. They forget that the Viceroy is not the King. They also forget that the King's speech does not deal with fundamentally controversial subjects as the Viceroy's Address did. Indeed the latter was tantamount to a direct challenge to the proclaimed opinion of the Congress Party on the Government of India Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

FRIVOLOUS OBJECTIONS.

In the course of a statement submitted to Government on the question of introducing a scheme of holidays to workers with pay the Bombay Millowners' Association urges a number of frivolous objections to this long-needed reform, recommended by the Royal Commission on Labour. The Association is so far considerate and merciful as to admit "that from a strictly humanitarian point of view nothing can be said against the reform. But as it is humanitarian consideration were negligible, it seeks to make out that it would be a severe handicap to the millowners. The gist of their objections is that the proposal will raise the cost of production that they can ill afford the extra cost and that they will be at a disadvantage in competition with

millowners in the States, which are not subject to the legislation in British India. The extra cost cannot but be trivial and even that can be passed on to the consumer. Attempts should, of course, be made to introduce the reform in the States also, but its introduction in British India cannot be made conditional upon its acceptance by the States. As regards the millowners' plea that the reform will discourage thrift, we fear they have been misled by the thriftless habits of those who squander away their unearned or ill-gotten wealth.

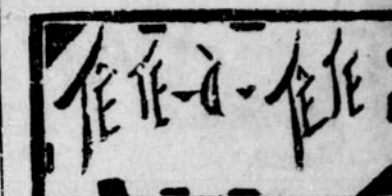
PRESS VIEWS

Publish Those Letters

The President of the Congress has taken the Home Member of the Government of India at his word, apropos of the reply he gave this week to a question in the Assembly, and has agreed to the publication of the correspondence he had with the Government regarding Quetta. Neither would Mahatma Gandhi have any objection to the publication of his own correspondence with the Government. We hope Sir Henry Craik, who no doubt realizes the importance of the Quetta affair, which has touched the mind and heart of this country as nothing else in recent years has done, will now release the letters. Government have received the fullest publicity for their side of the case and it is time that the authoritative views of the Congress leaders, collected with equal promptitude and assiduity, were also published. It is unfortunate that a subject like the misfortune of Quetta should have ever become a matter of controversy at all.—"National Call."

No Respect For Indian Opinion

A tariff arrangement to which the British commercial community was as strongly opposed as the Indian commercial community was, would never have been accepted by the British Government. Our regret is that the Government of India do not similarly respect the wishes of the Indian commercial community, and so long as the Government adopt this attitude India's commercial and industrial development cannot be very rapid. It is for this reason that while Japan and other countries have achieved so much progress, India is still so backward.—"Leader."



Latest Assembly Ban.

In his address His Excellency Lord Willingdon did not refer to his longed-for Constitutional Viceroyalty.

Referring to his successor, the Viceroy said that Lord Linlithgow "will bring to the service of the Crown here the fullest sympathy with Indian aspirations and ideals."

Was he being critical or apologetic?

The Viceroy was glad that during his Viceroyalty an age-long effort since Asoka onward was consummated and the Act was passed which, for the first time in the history of India, consolidates the whole of India for purposes of common concern under a single Government.—A. P.

Good heavens! And what had India been under all these years?

Germany, according to inspired sources, refuses to be involved in "collective security" and insists on using constant endeavour "to complete her own reconstruction..."

We hope the word has been correctly reported.

Geneva, Sept. 15.

Mr. Omar Khan, Afghan representative, speaking in the Assembly detailed the work of national reconstruction in Afghanistan.—"Reuter."

Mr. Aga Khan—sorry, His Highness the Aga Khan, the "Indian" representative, however, omitted to do so.

Paris Press opinion on Signor Mussolini's latest speech is divided, we learn.

It couldn't be otherwise. Signor Mussolini's latest speech (reminds us of a particular form of the Charleston, or Rumba of whatever it is) itself is divided.

Mrs. Lakshminipathy calls upon the women of Madras to support Congress candidates and teach the Justice Party a lesson.

But it might prove costly to India. Take the very obvious instance of Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, the Justice leader. He was taught a lesson at the last elections.

He is now a Member of the Tariff Board on Textiles.

By the way would it be possible for our Labour leaders and Legislators, both Provincial and Central, to secure the extension of at least some of the meagre "privileges" enjoyed by workers in India to journalists also?

The Bombay Millowners' Association holds that "from a strictly humanitarian point of view, nothing can be said against the proposal of granting holidays with pay."

Yet it does say something against the proposals on grounds of "considerations of a special character."

We need not pause to enquire about the strict nature of the "special character."

Doctor Sir Shafat Ahmad Khan is leaving on a tour of the U. P. with a view to acquaint the people "with the need for working the new Reforms which, though defective and falling far short of expectations even of those who had co-operated with the Government, offer, in his opinion, sufficient scope for enormous constructive ability."

Out of which rather boring and long-winded statement emerges the simple fact that Doctor Sir Shafat Ahmad Khan, like the live wire politician that he is, proposes to start preparations clear in advance for the next election.

The voters, of course, as before, will do well not to touch live wires.

Some other facts too emerge from the above statement specially when you see that it is issued from Simla but we rely on your common sense to know them already.

By the way, believe it or not, Sir Shafat's statement concludes:—

"An earnest attempt should be made by all progressive elements to work the new scheme on non-communal lines in the Provincial legislatures."

Your objection that this is inconsistent with the fact that Sir Shafat is a prominent Member of such a communal body as the Muslim Conference is, of course, irrelevant and betrays your ignorance.—of Sir Shafat.

"E's gone through every penny 'ad, the brute! And I only married 'cause I was frightened of burglars."—Bulletin, Sydney.

Viceroy Boosts Condemned Constitution

Says Safeguards Are Meant For Growth

Gives Sermon To Legislators On Political Wisdom

Naval Base In Bahrain As Link Of Ever-Increasing Importance To India

SIMLA, Sept. 16. H. E. the Viceroy addressing both Houses of Indian Legislature for an hour gave a comprehensive review of general conditions affecting India.

'Inter alia' His Excellency referred to foreign affairs and Indians overseas question, trade conditions, civil aviation, broadcasting and finally advised India to work the New Constitution which was "a great gain to India."

The Viceroy announced his decision to recommend passage of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill as Provincial Government were unanimous in recommending its retention to secure that the new order could be inaugurated in the most favourable conditions possible to the stability and success of the new Governments.

The Viceroy further said the new Constitution will be introduced by his successor who comes equipped with great technical knowledge of the Constitution and will bring to the service of the Crown here, the fullest sympathy with Indian aspiration and ideals.

The Viceroy was glad that during his Viceroyalty an age-long effort since Asoka onward was consummated and the Act was passed which, for the first time in the history of India, consolidates the whole of India for purposes of common concern under a single Government.—A. P.

Following are extracts from the Viceroy's speech:—

Before I shall have an opportunity of addressing you again my Government will have said farewell to a valued colleague and the Upper House to one of its most distinguished members, Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

I now turn to foreign affairs. As regards Nepal I would only say that 1934 added still another year to the long tale of unbroken friendship and mutual confidence which are traditional between India and this her only Asiatic neighbour within the Himalayan wall. In another frontier field there are interesting developments to record. As the result of an agreement concluded with H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir in March last the civil and military administration of the Trans-Indus portion of the Gilgit Wazarat was taken over by the Government of India on the 1st of last month. The change without diminishing the suzerain rights of His Highness places undivided local control in the hands of the Government of India on an important sector of the Indian frontier. I am happy to be in a position to assure the House that the reorganisation has been completed without additional expenditure to Indian revenues.

LOSS TO INDIAN LAND AND PROPERTY.

Beyond the Gilgit Frontier stands Sinkiang or Chinese Turkestan the westernmost province of China. In this province the situation continues to be obscure and uncertain. My Government learnt with concern of the distress caused by the recent civil turmoil in this friendly and important province and the ensuing dislocation of the ancient commerce between India and China by the Karakoram passes. The Indian traders in Sinkiang have unfortunately suffered much hardship and loss both to life and property. But there are signs that the efforts of His Majesty's consulate at Kashgar in their behalf are bearing fruit.

Our sympathies are with the local Sinkiang authorities and with the Central Chinese Government in their task of maintaining order and control, a matter of no little neighbourly concern to India.

TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN.

My Government have under active consideration the question of the improvement of trade facilities between India and Afghanistan in the light of the report of the trade delegation which visited that country from India in the spring of last year. In particular, it is our desire, if possible, to devise means of lessening the difficulties to Indian trade created by recent adoption by the Afghan Government of a state trade monopoly system.

His Majesty's Government and the Government of India have special relations of long standing with the independent rulers of the States on the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf and have accepted special responsibilities towards them. In order to strengthen these ties and in view of the fact that the Arab Coast has acquired a new and increasing importance as a result of the establishment of the Imperial Airways Route on that coast and of recent commercial develop-

ments His Majesty's Government with the concurrence of His Excellency the Shaikh of Bahrain have now transferred to Bahrain their Naval Stations hitherto existing at Henjam and Basidu.

IMPORTANT LINK.

His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, Their Excellencies the Sheikh of Kuwait and Bahrain and certain of the coast Shaikhs have concluded agreements with the British Government which facilitate the passage of the aircraft which form a link of ever increasing importance in the Empire chain of communication—a link in which the Government of India have a vital interest. I shall always remember with pleasure my meetings with certain of the Arab rulers in the course of my recent journeys by air through their territories. Their loyalty to their ancient Association with the British Government and the Government of India on that occasion expressed in the most marked manner and they may rest assured that no Viceroy in India can fail to have their interest at heart.

RELATIONS WITH BURMA.

After referring to the Quetta earthquake disaster the Viceroy continued:—

The problem of the delimitation of the undemarcated frontier between Burma and China to which I referred when I last addressed this House, has advanced a stage nearer to solution as a result of an agreement reached between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India on the one hand and the Chinese Government on the other hand by an exchange of Notes. A joint Boundary Commission with a neutral chairman nominated by the League of Nations has been appointed to determine the southern section of the undemarcated boundary between Burma and Yunnan. The Commission hopes to assemble by December 1 next and start operations immediately.

Whilst on the subject of Burma, I would remind hon'ble members that when I addressed them in January last, I mentioned that the question of the trade relations between India and Burma after separation was the subject of conversations between my Government and the Government of Burma. These negotiations have now been concluded and the agreement which has been reached has been embodied in the draft Orders in Council which were recently published for general information. These draft Orders will in due course be laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution Act and it would perhaps be inappropriate at this stage to discuss them in any detail. I would however say that they represent the agreed opinions of my Government and the Government of Burma as to the regime which is best calculated to create an atmosphere in which the two countries may, during the period of transition, soberly and dispassionately consider the problems of their future relations.

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR.

I am aware of the deep interest which hon'ble members have consistently evinced since the legislation of last year in the position of Indians in Zanzibar. The general question is still the subject of discussion between the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for Colo-

nies. The decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that if specific cases of hardship alleged to have resulted from the operation of the Cloves Decrees are brought locally to the notice of the Government of Zanzibar, they will be most carefully investigated by that Government and if necessary, brought to the notice on the Secretary of State for the Colonies. As has already been announced, all that I can do at this stage is to assure the hon'ble members of the unceasing vigilance and solicitude of my Government.

The Viceroy then referred to the Indian Research Fund Association and its work in the direction of investigation of the graver diseases that afflict this country such as Malaria, Kalaazar and Cholera. The Viceroy continued:—

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

You will, I think, expect me to make some mention of a matter, which particularly at the present time is of great public interest. I refer to India's foreign trade. Nine months ago I ventured to express some degree of cautious optimism in spite of the disabilities under which international trade was then labouring. It is a matter for regret that world conditions still show little sign of the long awaited recovery. On the contrary yet another of our most important markets, namely, Italy has been obliged to impose a system of drastic control over imports in order to protect her foreign exchange position. Nevertheless I feel that I am justified so far as India is concerned in repeating that note of optimism. India's exports of merchandise for the first four months of the present year, show an increase of more than 4-14 crores over the figures for the corresponding period of 1933 and though they show a comparatively small increase of 1-12 lakhs over last year's total, it must be remembered that 1934 was marked by exceptional purchases of raw cotton by Japan. On this one head of our trade accounts alone, namely cotton purchase by Japan, there has been a decrease of over 3-12 crores in the present year. Omitting this exceptional item India's export trade in other commodities has improved by three crores in comparison with last year.

WITH GERMANY.

The hon'ble members may be interested more particularly in the results of our trading with Germany and Italy, countries in which the most stringent measures of control have been imposed. In the case of Germany our information is based on the reports of our Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, who has made a critical examination of the German import statistics. Mr. Gupta informs us that in the last quarter of 1934, the balance of trade was against India to the extent of 2-14 per cent. In the first quarter of 1935, the balance was even showing an exchange of goods valued at 26 million Reichsmarks for the second quarter of 1935. The balance has again swung in India's favour and Germany has imported from India goods valued at 31 million Reichsmarks against exports to India of 24 millions only.

EXPORTS TO ITALY.

Again in the case of Italy contrary to what might have been expected from the new and stringent system of import control our exports in the first four months of this year have fallen off by 6 per cent. only. I quote these figures in no spirit of complacency. My Government are fully alive to the dangers with which the course of international trade is now beset and they will continue to watch the situation with the most anxious care. Before I leave this subject, may I bring one circumstance to the notice of those who may have found little consolation in a comparison of the trade figures of the present day with those of the present day. I would ask them to remember that world prices of primary commodities have fallen some 45 per cent. since 1929 and that values in themselves are no true index to the variation in the question of trade.

INDIA ACT.

Referring to the New Constitution the Viceroy said:— Since I last addressed you, the Government of India Bill has received the Royal assent and has become the Government of India Act 1935. A great and difficult task has thus been completed by Parliament after an expression direct or indirect of the views of all sections of the people of British India and prolonged consultation with the Princes of India here and in

Congressmen Absent

Back Benchers Drift To Front During Vice-regal Address

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

For the first time in the history of the Assembly Viceroy's address has been boycotted by a section of the House. The Congress Party abstained from attending to-day's function and even though the seats had been spread emptiness of non-official benches in contrast to the overcrowding on the official side was marked and situation was slightly worsened by some members who were allotted back seats drifting to the front to be able to hear the Viceroy better.

It seems the Congress Party stood confronted by the rival propositions some suggesting that the speech be punctuated by demonstrative protest where the Viceroy announced his recommendation of the Criminal Law Bill, some suggesting they should walk out at that hour. Party leaders thought, therefore, the best course was to absent themselves. Congress Nationalist members, however, kept to their seats and they alone provided a khaddar setting to the sombre dark of morning dresses. Certainly the Mahatma headress shone best in the House while Sardar Mangal Singh's blue turban also attracted attention when he greeted Sir Henry Craik. Nawab Muhammed Hayat Khan came dressed in a gold laced coat. Crowds in the Gallery showed how great was the attraction to the public to witness the ceremony. I am told only a third of the demands could be accommodated. Members were all in good humour. Just before the Viceroy arrived Lady Willingdon entered. Of course from strict parliamentary sense the occupants of the Galleries and the boxes are invisible but Sir Henry Craik rose when he entered and with him the official side. But soon they sat down thinking that observance of this etiquette may not be quite parliamentary. The same way when the Commander-in-Chief entered the House, the Chief of Aundh sitting in the box rose in obeisance though the Field Marshal did not seem to notice it.

Another incident occurred when a lady in the Viceroy's box cheered the Viceroy's speech. She was soon told by her companion to desist from this practice.

England. Views of every nature, extreme or moderate, advanced or conservative have been expressed. We have all sought to obtain this provision or that in the Constitution and we have all sometimes succeeded and sometimes failed. It is the business of men of practical wisdom now to forget the individual issues upon which opinion was decreed and to consider the sum and substance of our total achievement. On such a consideration we must, I think, conclude that the gain to India is great. I do not, therefore, on this occasion desire to invite our attention to any of the particular provisions of the Act. But I would ask you to consider two broad features of the new Constitution and desire to give, if I may, one word of advice. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that during my Viceroyalty there has been made possible a consummation which many of the great rulers of India through the ages desired to see, but did not see and which was hardly in sight when I myself took office over four years ago. I mean that the Act for the first time in the history of India consolidates the whole of India, State and British for purposes of common concern under a single Government. India for the first time can become one great country. The second broad feature in contrast with the existing Constitution is, that the Governments of India under the new Constitution will draw their Authority by direct devolution from the Crown just as the Dominion Governments do. They will cease to be agents and will stand forth as full political and juristic personalities exercising the functions of His Majesty. The first gesture to which I have referred is the consummation of age long efforts not only of the British Government, but of all great rulers in India from Asoka onwards. The second feature is the necessary preliminary and best surgery for

(Continued on page 10 Col. 6.)

Lawmakers Of Germany



GOERING

HITLER

GOEBBELS

'Memel Robbed By Lithuania'

HITLER ON WAR PATH?

NUREMBERG, September 15.

A storm of cheering greeted the arrival of Reichs-President Hitler at the temporary Reichstag building which was decorated with masses of flowers and Swastika flags.

Hitler in his speech which was broadcast throughout Germany declared, "For us there can be only one course, our unthinkable great love of peace. The purpose for the creation of our army is not to deprive other nations of freedom, but to defend our own freedom. We do not concern ourselves with matters which are not our business and don't want to be drawn therein."

WORSE THAN CRIMINALS

Referring to Memel amid wild cheers he said peaceful Memel had been robbed by Lithuania. The people of Memel had been oppressed for years and Germany must give her attention to this. Representations to foreign powers had been fruitless and Memel citizens were treated worse than criminals. Every appeal to the Lithuanian Government was in vain, and preparations for the coming elections were a mockery.

He appealed to the League to prevent things which might be regretted by all concerned.

Hitler ironically said the recent Congress of the Comintern in Moscow clearly underlined the statement that Bolsheviki were not going to interfere in the politics of other countries. We are determined to end Bolshevik incitement in Germany through the effective means of Nazi enlightenment.

WARNING TO JEWS

Concluding he declared that the American answer to the "Bremen" flag incident was satisfactory. He said that Jewish anti-German boycott had been restarted and the German Jews were again active. He gave a warning that if such actions were not ended further laws would have to be issued to settle things.

After Hitler's speech General Goering read the new laws, one of which makes the Swastika Flag the national emblem of Germany.

New Laws Promulgated Make Jews Untouchables In Nazi State

Referring to the Jews Herr Hitler said the Government will try to create a basis to enable Germans to find tolerable relationship with the Jews. If this hope is frustrated and the agitation continues the situation must be re-examined.

The first law says the colours of the Reich are black, white and red. The Reich and the national emblem is the Swastika flag which also will be the commercial one. The Chancellor will determine in future for war and Reich services the flag to be used by the Army, Navy, etc. The law comes into force to-morrow.

The second law says a citizen of the Reich will only be a State citizen of German or kindred blood, who by his behaviour has shown that he is willing and suitable to serve the German people and the Reich loyally. Reich citizenship shall be acquired by the bestowal of a letter of patent. A Reich citizen is the sole bearer of full political rights.

By the third law, Article I marriages between Jews and citizens of the nation of German or kindred blood are forbidden. Marriages solemnized despite this decree will be invalid even if solemnized abroad for the purpose of circumventing the law. According to Article II sexual inter-

course outside the marriage covenant between Jews and Germans or those of kindred blood is forbidden.

Article III says Jews are forbidden to employ female Germans or those of kindred blood in their homes. Article IV declares that Jews are forbidden to hoist the national flag or display national colours, but may display Jewish colours. Penalties for violating the law are penal servitude or prison for the first two articles which will be enforced immediately, and upto a year's imprisonment for Article 3 which will be enforced from January 1, 1936.

THREAT OF WAR

KAUNAS (Lithuania), Sept. 16. Hitler's attack against Lithuania is considered here as a threat of war which endangers the peace of Eastern Europe.

The Lithuanian Government intends to apply to the signatory Powers of Memel convention asking them to give a warning to Germany.

It is emphasised that the election in Memel was held in a legal manner, under the eye of the representatives of Powers.—Reuter.

16,000 TROOPS LEAVE NAPLES

Destination Of Each Ship-load Kept Till Vessel Sails

ROME, Sept. 16. The Italian troop departures are being further speeded. Sixteen thousand have left Naples during the week-end.

The destination of each ship-load is being kept a secret till the vessel has sailed.

Signor Starace, Secretary of the Fascist party, has announced that the employees of war industries will not participate in the trial mobilisation owing to the need of continuing the production of munition.—Reuter.

"GREAT NORTHERN SEA-ROUTE"

Will Soon Be Open For Regular Freight And Passenger Traffic

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.

The northern sea-route from Murmansk to Vladivostok via Arctic will be open for regular freight and passenger traffic in Spring, according to telegraphic advices received from Doctor Schmidt, the Director of "this great northern sea-route" from Igarka at the mouth of Yenisey river.

Several ships and ice-breakers are being built, and ports are being constructed at Yenisey, Lena and other Siberian rivers which flow from Arctic.

ITALIAN SUSPECTS CAUTIONED & SET FREE

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 14.

The two Italian suspects who were on trial were cautioned and discharged.

It will be recalled that the two Italians were charged with being aliens and found without a permit at Gibraltar. When searched by the police they were found to possess documents which were regarded as suspicious. One of them was described as an Italian police agent and the other without occupation.

The Italian Consul had bailed them out on Friday night.

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These new buildings will be seen a year hence, on the Back Bay Reclamation Grounds. Most of the plots, there, have been already sold out. One of the prominent plots have not yet been sold is the corner plot in front of the Church Gate station. There are other plots towards Colaba, which are not yet ready for sale.

Besides the Cinema Theatre, which, it is stated, will be one of the biggest theatres in Bombay and the Cricket Stadium, the other buildings, will be private owned. Contractors in the city have been busy making arrangements to commence work, immediately after the rainy season is over. Work on the Cinema Theatre has already begun and construction of the Stadium will commence in November.

MARINE DRIVE.

The Public Works Department of the Government of Bombay have almost finished their part of the work of constructing roads on the Reclamation Grounds. Though they have not yet finished the construction of the roads and cross roads, cars and victorias have already begun to ply.

The long road, running side by side with the Reclamation Wall, will be called the Marine Drive. This road will begin from the Colaba end of the Reclamation and join the Chaurpati Road—a distance of about two miles. The road will be forty feet wide, and is meant for only vehicular traffic. There will be footpaths on both sides of the road, about two yards in width. The road will be made of three inch thick asphalt macadam with half an inch seal coat on 6 inch thick cement concrete

foundation. It will be constructed by the Public Works Department. It is understood that the Bombay Corporation will be asked to undertake the work of coating the road. Of course, Government will have to finance the undertaking, though the work will be undertaken by Municipal Corporation. After the roads are constructed, they will be handed over to Corporation for proper upkeep.

New rules have been framed by the P. W. D. for the construction of buildings on the Reclamation and owners will have to follow the rules very strictly and submit their plans before beginning their construction.

Special lighting arrangements, both on the extension of the Churchgate Street and the Marine Drive has been decided upon.

A "NEWSPAPER CANARD." There is no truth in the news broadcast by a contemporary that there is a possibility of trams being run on one side of the Queens' Road. On enquiry the Secretary of the B. E. S. T. informed our representative that it was a "Newspaper Canard." No such undertaking has been contemplated, nor is there a possibility of such a venture being undertaken. Queen's Road is the finest drive that Bombay has got and there is no desire to spoil its beauty by a tram line.

"It is possibly from the imagination of the reporter who wrote it" said a high Police official, when asked about the One-Way traffic, that would be brought into force after the Marine Drive is opened, as stated by the same writer. One way traffic would be a mere hindrance than a help as far as the Marine Drive and Queen's Road are concerned. The Marine Drive will cover a distance of nearly two miles and if One-Way traffic were to be brought into force, it would inconvenience those who either wanted to get to Thakurdwar or Charni Road, as they would be compelled to take a full round of the island before they entered either the Charni Road or the Thakurdwar Road from Queens' Road.

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This interesting work has been highly commended by eminent Scientists of Europe, America and India and has been very favourably reviewed in all the leading journals of East and West. Written specially for the layman and beginner, it explains in very simple language the most remarkable phenomena of Nature and gives a picturesque idea of the whole universe. The reader feels as if he is being led, first into the bowels of the earth, then into the darkest and deepest caverns of the ocean, and finally on a long pilgrimage up the ladders of the earth and the heavens to the summit of the high empyrean.

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Crowds outside the Imperial Cinema on Monday morning while a pre-view of the Bombay Talkies film "Jawani-ki-Hawa" was being given to pressmen and persons connected with the film industry in the city.

Futile Demonstration Against "Jawani-ki-Hawa"

Picture Runs Its Course Despite Exciting Scenes In Front Of Theatre

ENGINEER ARRESTED AND BAILED OUT

Tremendous crowds, unprecedented in the annals of the Cinema Theatres in the city.

Tense excitement among hundreds of Parsis gathered along the pavements opposite the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road; Stormy weather and torrential unabated rain for about an hour on Monday evening;

This was the atmosphere in which the now famous film "Jawani-ki-Hawa" produced by the Bombay Talkies Ltd., was released on its first show, which drew full houses for the three scheduled runs.

Elaborate police precautions coupled with the demands of the situation and under Superintendent Klein of the C Division, the police preserved order and controlled the crowds and unceasing flow of traffic which continued till a late hour in the night.

The agitation by a section of the Parsi community against the exhibition of the film culminated, while the film was running inside, in the arrest of Nusserwanji Engineer who was marched off to the Lamington Road Police Station and was later released on a bail of Rs. 250.

CROWDS BEFORE THEATRE.

From an early hour on Monday evening crowds began to collect in front of the Imperial Cinema eagerly awaiting the opening of the Booking Office to purchase tickets. An hour before the release of the picture the crowds swelled in numbers and the sixty police officers and constables rose to the occasion, though their task was rendered difficult by a persistent downpour. People unbitten by rain and weather clung to nooks and corners around the theatre only to swarm up again as soon as the sky cleared.

ENGINEER ON SCENE.

Simultaneously with the collection of excited Parsi youngmen all along the pavement a motor car appeared with a Union Jack and a placard, in which was seated Nusserwanji Engineer. The excitement increased as the car paraded up and down the highway for more than thirty minutes. By this time, the groups of Parsis, who were silent hitherto, burst forth into vociferous cheering each time the motor car appeared. The police apprehending something untoward went about warning stall holders and shopkeepers not to accommodate men unnecessarily as it might lead to complications.

END OF DEMONSTRATION.

In the course of the evening, Nusserwanji Engineer was taken into police custody as he stepped out of his car in the open street. Soon after he was marched off, the groups of Parsis melted away and a calm atmosphere prevailed throughout the next two shows. One feature of the show was that large audiences from Parsi families and Europeans were being drawn to witness the picture.

Earns Appreciation At Press Show

BOMBAY: Monday.

A large, enlightened and cosmopolitan audience, consisting of Parsis, Europeans, Christians, Muslims and Hindus witnessed the Press show of the film "Jawani-ki-Hawa" of the Bombay Talkies, this morning at the Imperial Cinema, where the picture is to be released for exhibition this evening.

A number of Parsis gathered outside the theatre and queued along the pavements and opposite the theatre, for some time before, and while the picture was being shown inside. A number of people of other communities also gathered outside the Cinema and there was an atmosphere of suppressed expectancy. But no untoward incident occurred.

Four policemen were engaged in controlling traffic and super officers from Lamington Rd. Station visited the scene from time to time.

Though nothing untoward happened at the theatre, the Police were not willing to take any chances, in view of the agitation carried on against the exhibition of the picture, by a section of the Parsi community and the threats uttered in some quarters.

At the Press Show were present, among others, Messrs. B. G. Horniman and J. A. Brelvi, Mr. and Mrs. Low, Mrs. Bapsy Sabavala and Mrs. Lam, Sir Richard Temple and a large number of other representatives of newspapers, besides the shareholders of the Bombay Talkies who were also offered the advantages of seeing the picture. A number of friends of the promoters had also been invited.

It may be mentioned that the Parsi actress, about whom so much controversy has raged, plays the part of a middle-aged female, the bereaved mother of Kamala, whose daughter disappears on her wedding day and whose husband is murdered the same day.

Considerable excitement prevailed to-day in the vicinity of the Imperial Cinema when the film "Jawani-ki-Hawa" is to be screened this afternoon. Shortly after 1 p.m. a crowd of curious spectators gathered together round the theatre to watch developments.

The theatre is being guarded by the police and all the usual

precautions are being taken.

As the hour fixed for the first show of the picture was drawing near, the size of the crowd outside the theatre swelled, and it was rather a difficult task for the police to keep the crowd moving. A large number of constables armed with lathis was stationed at strategic points.

MUSLIM M.L.A.'S AND SHAHIDGUNJ

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16. The Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly at a meeting considered the Shahidgunj situation and appointed a sub-committee to negotiate with the leaders of the Sikh community and the Governments of the Punjab and India to arrive at an amicable settlement.

Lorry Accidents

At Sikh Fair

AMRITSAR, Sept. 15.

Two serious motor lorry accidents are reported to have occurred on the Gindral Road, where a huge Sikh fair was being held.

In one case a Sikh cyclist was run over and killed by a lorry. In the second case a Sikh pedestrian was struck by a lorry and killed on the spot.—United Press.

BHULABHAI'S CALL TELLS

(Continued from page 1.)

his Party acquitted itself as its leader was expected to direct it. BEFORE "ELDERS."

The Bill now goes to the Council of State where the Opposition is divided between two courses. Some suggest that the Bill be not discussed and those who oppose it should make a brief statement of their Opposition and then go to vote. The other view is that the Bill be thoroughly discussed and then voted on. Probably the latter view will prevail.

NEW METHOD. Any way Government's position is clear. They proposed to get the Viceroy's certificate and enact the Bill. Further it is clear beyond doubt that a special November session is not needed and that even the present session which at one time looked like prolonging till the end of September, might end a week earlier.

The fact that Congress members did not attend the Assembly sitting when the Viceroy addressed them and they did not rise in their seats when the Governor-General's message was read in the afternoon marks a new method of demonstration which had previously been urged by backbenchers and even practiced by some of them, but had never before been adopted by the Party as a whole.

(Continued From Col. 7) of merit and urged the House to vote on that ground only for the proposition which he supported.

Mr. Jammadas Mehta moved an amendment to increase the salary of Mr. Shivdasani from 1st April, 1935. He said Mr. Shivdasani had resigned from I.C.S. on a momentary issue and had, therefore, a lien on the affection of the people. Mr. Jammadas Dwarakadas accepted the amendment which being put to vote was carried by an overwhelming majority of 46 votes against 4.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

Increment For Deputy Commissioner

CORPORATION RAISES SHIVDASANI'S SALARY TO Rs. 2,000

After two and a half hour's discussion on Monday the Municipal Corporation agreed to raise the salary of Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements) from his present salary of Rs. 1,750 per month to Rs. 2,000 p.m. with retrospective effect from the 1st April, 1935. In the course of discussion many councillors expressed their surprise that the proposition was brought and championed by Congressmen who wanted to fix salary of the Viceroy at Rs. 500 p.m.

Last week Mr. Jammadas Dwarakadas had moved:

"That in modification of Corporation Resolution of March 9, 1934, the salary of Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements) be fixed at Rs. 2,000 per month with effect from 1st October, 1934."

On Tuesday Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola resumed the debate and said Mr. Jammadas Dwarakadas had neither studied the subject nor had taken the trouble to go through the facts before he brought his proposition to do justice to Mr. Shivdasani. When in 1930 the post of the Chief Officer was advertised, it was laid down in explicit terms that the selected candidate will have to give undertaking to resign his post on the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality.

This showed that Mr. Shivdasani was not a permanent officer and when he was taken as Chief Officer, he was just a new officer. No injustice was done to him as he had not worked like other employees for a number of years. He was given Rs. 1,750 per month which was a special provision although ordinarily he should have received only Rs. 1,200. Then it was not true that Mr. Shivdasani was responsible for all retrenchments. It was Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, the Municipal Commissioner, and not Mr. Shivdasani. All that Mr. Shivdasani did to retrench was to dismiss a few from the menial staff, give reduction to the poor tenants. Besides, the improvements in the finance of the Trust which they saw now was due to the Tobacco Duty which the poor consumers were made to pay at the rate of Rs. 22 per maund instead of Rs. 4 per maund as heretofore, and an additional taxation of Rs. 1 in General Tax.

MRS. MUNSHI'S SUPPORT. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi supported the proposition and said if Mr. Shivdasani belonged to the ruling class or the minority classes, he would not have experienced any difficulty in getting the increase. She reminded the House that Mr. Shivdasani succeeded Mr. Delves who was getting Rs. 3,000 p.m. If he raised rents, he did his duty and she urged the House to do their duty by him.

Prof. A. Soares asked if Mr. Jammadas Dwarakadas and Mrs. Munshi were really Congressmen. If so, he reminded them of the Congress resolution fixing the salary of the Viceroy at Rs. 500 p.m. He asked if it was not fair for them to be consistent with their principle and not to raise

the salary of their officers, especially when they could not afford to do so? As a matter of fact, he said, there was no necessity of their having a Deputy Municipal Commissioner but their hands were forced by the legislation for reasons which he would not like to go into then. If Mr. Shivdasani was responsible for the sale of a large number of plots, it was because, the public found it a better investment in view of the fall in interest of Government Securities.

Mr. M. N. Talpade urged the House to turn down the proposition not in regard to Mr. Shivdasani only but also of any other officer. If Mr. Shivdasani deserved the Municipal Commissioner would have come with a proposition and not a representative of the rate payers.

Mr. K. S. R. Iyer also supported the proposition and said Mr. Shivdasani was an able officer and an ex-I.C.S. man.

PROF. DAVAR SURPRISED.

Prof. S. R. Davar expressed his surprise that Congressmen who in and out seasons clamoured for retrenchment had come forward with the resolution to increase the salary. He did not think an I.C.S. man was better than a graduate with honours of an Indian university and he urged the House not to give importance to an I.C.S. man in preference to an Indian graduate who passed his examination with honours in Indian or in Foreign universities.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin reminded the House that they had doubled the salary of one officer while in case of an aged officer who should have retired five years ago, they extended his service by another five years last year. He, therefore, hoped in justice to Mr. Shivdasani they would restore his salary which was his due.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala appealed to the councillors to remember their loyalty to their voters rather than fair justice to their employees.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar regretted that in spite of their request that they did not want the Deputy Commissioner. Government forced their hands by statutory obligations. It was flouting the considered opinion of the Corporation which was much older than the Legislative Council. He thought that if they increased the salary of Mr. Shivdasani, it would be on personal grounds only and not on merits.

INCREASE IT ON MERITS. Mr. S. K. Patil did not think it was a case of principle, but one

(Continued in Col. 5).

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Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs. Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is fol-

lowed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older age." And a widely known American doctor, Dr. J. G. Glavin, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Run-down, Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effect upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment of energy and vitality, which is the prescription of an American doctor, is an amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put yourself to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigorous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new life of energy and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing. It is the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.
Kishen Narayan Singh and five others who were arrested on the 13th instant on a charge of assault and subsequently released on bail, were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

According to the Police, Kishen Singh took the five other accused (who are all Pathans and were employed as watchmen in his mill at Tardeo) to the room of the complainant who was an old enemy of his and belaboured him with bamboos when the latter came out of his room.

Accused is stated to have struck the complainant with a kirpan and the latter to have retaliated with a stick.

In the course of the fight, three persons are reported to have sustained injuries.

At the Girgaum Police Court to-day, their bail period was extended till the 26th instant.

Bombay, Monday.
That he posed as a C.I.D. Officer and lived on his wife's story narrated, to-day, by the Mahim police in applying for remand into custody of Ambalal Vinbhay, before Mr. M. A. P. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

The Police Officer stated that the accused had no fixed place of residence, that he had loose morals and that he lived on his wife.

The accused was further stated to have induced two persons to part with some money, as he called himself a C.I.D. sub-inspector from Andheri, on the track of some accused to make some inquiries about them.

Pending further police inquiries, the accused was remanded into jail custody for a period of three days.

11 ARRESTED IN TARDEO RAID

Bombay, Monday.
The Lamington Road Police raided yesterday a room on the ground floor of premises No. 307, Tardeo Road, under a gambling warrant issued by the Dy. Commissioner of Police and arrested 11 persons.

During the course of the search, 2 packets of cards, a gunny bag and a sum of about Rs. 141 were seized.

Subsequently, they were released on bail.

The bail period was extended till the 23rd instant at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Police Arrest 5 In Raid At Pydhoni

Bombay, Monday.
Following a gambling raid on a shop at Pydhoni on Saturday night, five persons were arrested.

The police recovered, it is alleged, several large betting chips bearing names of horses and figures and some money.

They were placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazgaon Court to-day and bailed out for a week.

GOKHALE ROAD RAID

BOMBAY, Monday.
As a sequel to a raid in an alleged common gaming house on Gokhale Road on September 14, the Bombay C.I.D. arrested Magha Zugaroo and six others, in the course of the raid the police seized some money and betting chips.

All the accused were placed before the Dadar Magistrate, to-day, and ordered to be released on bail.

CARPENTERS ACCUSE FELLOW WORKER

Bombay, Monday.
By the hoax that carpenters for the "War" Front in Africa were being recruited in Bombay, a Dongri rooster is alleged to have cheated five men in his profession to the extent of Rs. 25, stating that Rs. 5 was required to register one's name beforehand. Some days after they had parted with the amount, the carpenters questioned the suspect who then, it is stated, confessed that it was all a hoax and that he had spent the money.

A complaint was lodged with the Pydhoni police who arrested Chelakhan Nizamat Ali Khan.

He was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazgaon Court and was enlarged on a bail of Rs. 50 with one surety for a week.

PLANNED TO TRAVEL FREE

Bombay, Monday.
Posing as the "men" of a traffic Inspector on the B. & C. I. Railway, three men with kit bearing a label in the name of the Inspector and armed with a "letter" from him made a bold bid for free travel by the Frontier Mail on Sunday night.

The plan was narrated by the Railway Police when they placed the three men before Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazgaon Court.

Shortly before the time for the departure of the Frontier Mail, the three Muslims entered the platform and approached the Ticket Collector on duty.

They, it was stated, showed him the luggage which was labelled in the name of Mr. Barkatulla Khan, a Traffic Inspector on the Railway. They also produced a letter and requested the officer to allow them to travel by the Frontier Mail as they were "men" of the Inspector.

The officer grew suspicious about

their conduct and took them into custody.

The Magistrate enlarged them on bail, pending enquiries, for ten days.

MYSTERY OF A TAXI

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of a taxi in Grant Road on Saturday last, and its subsequent discovery the next morning in another place.

A man went to take his meals at the London Hotel in Grant Rd. on the 14th inst. at about 11 p.m. leaving his motor-taxi in a stand nearby. But when he came from the hotel after some time, he found that it was missing.

He immediately lodged a complaint with the Lamington Road Police.

Next morning the Police found the taxi in Arab Lane, Play House.

No person has been arrested so far.

At the Girgaum Police Court to-day, the car was ordered to be returned to Norwajee Nowroji Bhatwala, the complainant in the case, on the usual undertaking.

Husband Accused Of Cutting Off Wife's Nose

BOMBAY, Monday.
Dagdo Dadoo, residing at Gokhale Road, arrested by the DeLisle Road Police on September 14, on a charge of assault was put up before the Dadar Magistrate and ordered to be remanded for a period of 12 days.

The accused was stated to have cut off his wife's nose and kicked her out of his house on September 14.

His wife was stated to have had a kick for running away from her husband's place. She was reported to have been brought back by the accused to his residence, a day prior he was arrested by the Police.

Bullock Gores Cart Driver When He Appears In Spotless Dhoti

Bombay, Monday.
That a bullock rushed madly at a cart-driver and gored him because he was wearing clean white clothes instead of the usual dirty ones was the theory advanced at the inquest to-day on Maruti Krishna (40 years).

A fellow cart-driver, in giving evidence, stated that on August 24 last the deceased was leading his bullocks to be yoked to the cart. He was wearing a clean white "dhoti" on that day.

One of the bullocks rushed at him, picked him up on its horns, and threw him down. After this it attacked witness but other cart men succeeded in driving it away.

The deceased was bleeding profusely. He was later removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Sunday.

The Coroner's Jury was of opinion that death was due to peritonitis, which supervened while deceased was under treatment in the J. J. Hospital for injuries to the diaphragm and liver, having been gored by a bullock that had become ferocious.

Alleged Trick On Creditor

BOMBAY, Monday.
The story of an Iraqi who induced his creditor to part with a promissory note and then ran away with it, was told at the Girgaum Court to-day when the Lamington Road Police applied for the extension of bail till the 20th instant of Minochar Khudamurad Aryan.

It is stated that the accused borrowed a sum of Rs. 1,500 from one Abdul Kasam Abdullah about a year ago on a pro-note. On the 3rd instant, he went to the complainant and induced him to give the pro-note back to him saying that he wanted it for the purpose of convincing another person to whom he proposed to sell his bar, that he had really invested a sum of over Rs. 1,000 on it. The accused then absconded from Bombay and was arrested at Sibi in Quetta and was brought down to Bombay yesterday.

He was released on a bail of Rs. 2,000 with one surety, to appear before the Court to-day, when the bail period was extended till the 20th instant.

Assam Valley Muslim League

The Assam Valley Muslim League affiliated to the All-India Muslim League was formed at the Muslim political conference held recently at Gauhati with Sir Syed Muhammad Saadulla as president, Khan Bahadur Karamat Ali, M.L.C., Mr. F. A. Ahmed and Khan Saheb Mijanur Rahman, M.L.C., as vice-presidents and Mr. M. Tayyabulla as general secretary.

PROPOSED POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Independence Of India League Supports Move Of Congress Socialists

The Independence of India League has lost no time in welcoming the move of the Congress Socialist Party in holding a political conference in the city of Bombay in the near future.

The Executive Committee of the League passed a resolution in connection with the projected political conference in its extraordinary meeting on Sunday.

The League approves of the idea of holding a political conference in the city of Bombay at an early date and is glad to find the Bombay C. S. P. desiring to take a lead in the matter.

The Independence of India League offers its hearty co-operation to the B.C.S.P. in organising the said conference and making it successful.

Further the League is of opinion that the Conference should also be limited to a discussion of the two proposed issues only viz., of the impending war and office acceptance under the new constitution.

POPPY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Sweepstake Will Be New Feature Of The Year

"Poppy Day" celebrations this year will be on an elaborate scale. In addition to the sale of poppies, there is to be a sweepstake, similar to the one held in aid of the H. O. H. Fete.

A portion of the funds collected in connection with the "Poppy Day" celebrations this year will be set aside for the benefit of Indian ex-soldiers, disabled in the Great War and their dependents.

Mrs. C. P. Blackwell is in charge of the arrangements and with the help of a strong and influential committee she proposes to achieve the same success which has attended her previous efforts in aid of charities in the city.

The Sweepstake is to be on a grand scale. A motor car, Pearl necklaces, and several other useful prizes will be given to the fortunate ones.

There will be also a musical entertainment and charity football match in aid of the Fund.

The departure from the usual practice and apportionment of part of the funds in aid of the Indian soldiers is a welcome move on the part of the Committee and their efforts this year, there is no doubt will be rewarded with a greater measure of success.

AFRICA'S LAST EMPIRE

Continued from Page 6)
Carthage, acquired their wealth in olden times, and that this province is one of the richest in the world.

Abyssinia is undoubtedly a very wealthy country. Apart from the sugar, grain and coffee that are grown, the land also produces great quantities of iron, copper, coal and oil, as well as a little gold, which the inhabitants manage to extract from the mines.

In religion the Abyssinians are Christians. According to Abyssinian history, the Empire came into existence nine hundred years B. C. and with the exception of three hundred years had been ruled by descendants of Menelik I.

The most famous Negus, who ever ruled this remote Empire, was Menelik II. to whose grave an annual pilgrimage is regularly made. He ascended the throne in 1829 and it was during his reign, that the great battle of Adowa was fought, where the Abyssinians defeated the Italians, while the great scheme of Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, for the conquest of Abyssinia, consequently ended in failure.

To-day another Italian has a dream at heart, a dream of a new Italian colonial kingdom, stretching unbrokenly from Eritrea on the shores of the Red Sea to Italian Somaliland on the British Kenya border. But whether Italy will yet undertake to conquer Abyssinia and eventually realise the successful accomplishment of this gigantic task, the future will disclose.

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According to an official communication, two Debt Conciliation Boards have been established for the Damoi and Hattia tahsils in the Saurashtra district, C. P., with effect from October 1.

According to an official communication, Cholera is taking a heavy toll of human lives in the Central Provinces, as 3,421 persons were attacked and 1,359 died of Cholera during the week ended September 7.

DECREE FOR DAMAGE BY RAIN

N. W. Railway To Pay For Rice Soaked In Transit

(From Our Correspondent.)
SECUNDERABAD, (By Mail).
Devan Bahadur P. C. Lobo, District and Sessions Judge, Secunderabad, delivered judgment in the case in which one Seth Malani had brought a suit for the recovery of Rs. 477-5 against the Secretary of State for India in Council, as owner of the North Western Railway, the same being the value of damages incurred by the plaintiff in respect of three consignments of rice bags consigned by the plaintiff's agent at Amritsar, at "Railway Risk" for safe delivery at Hyderabad B. G. Station.

The plaintiff alleged that on arrival 39 bags were found badly damaged by rain during the course of transit. After some correspondence with the Railway authorities the plaintiff took delivery of the damaged bags also and had them sold through a public auctioneer, as the Chief Commercial Manager, N. S. Railway insisted on cutting open the damaged bags to ascertain the extent of the quantity damaged in each bag before he would assess the quantum of damage, to which the plaintiff did not agree as that mode of arriving at the measure of damages would have caused more loss and injury.

DAMAGE BY RAIN.

The defendant had contended that any assessment of damages was rendered impossible and impracticable as the plaintiff did not permit the opening or cutting of bags and imposed impossible and impracticable conditions, that the damage by rain was external only, and the plaintiff had not suffered any damage.

The real points that arose for consideration were whether the mode of assessing damages by opening or cutting the damaged bags insisted upon by the Railway authorities was reasonable and proper, and the value of the damage suffered by the plaintiff.

The learned judge holding that the mode of assessing damages proposed by the Railway authorities, viz., by cutting open the bags was certainly proper and reasonable, and that it would not have been possible to assess accurately or with any degree of precision the actual extent of damage by any other method and also having regard to the fact that the prices obtained in auctions are considerably less than the prices "obtainable" by private sale in open market, and also taking into consideration, the fact that the plaintiff did not agree to the usual method of assessing damages, gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 155 only with proportionate costs, less costs on the amount claimed in the "plaint but disallowed".

Mr. N. N. Iyengar appeared for the plaintiff, and Rao Bahadur A. Venugopal for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 16-9-1935.

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total for same period	Normal for same period
Coimbatore	0.25	76.63	76.88	81.14
S. George's	0.56	126.06	126.62	92.53
J. J. Hospital	0.42	95.18	95.60	78.48
Matunga	0.41	80.84	81.25	80.74
Departure from Normal	+13.31			

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.
Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 16-9-1935.

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours -0.06 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.8 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.1 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.2 degrees (1.0 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.1 degrees (0.7 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a. m. 92 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. W N W
Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 9 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 145 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10, 10)
Rain in 24 hours 0.25 inches
Total rainfall during the month 8.15 inches
Total rainfall during the year 76.65 inches
Weather remarks: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 16-9-35.
At 8.7 a. m. local time 8.46 a. m. Indian Standard Time and temperature 80.46 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of very slight intensity at its origin about 30 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 11.4 m. (I.S.T.) on Monday, the 16th September, 1935.

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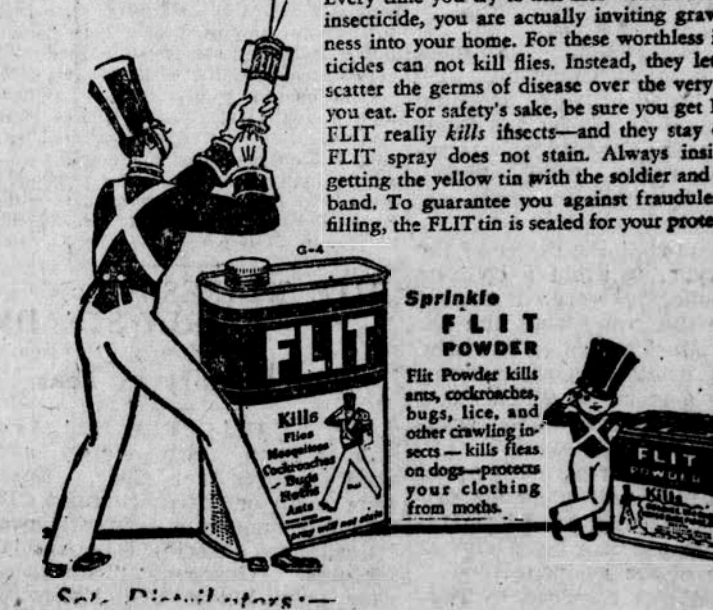
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Flit Powder kills ants, cockroaches, bugs, lice, and other crawling insects—kills flies on dogs—protects your clothing from moths.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS DOWN

Better Situation In Textile Industry

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED Grains Steady But Base Metals Firm

On Monday, crossrates were slightly easy. N. Y. COTTON QUIETLY STEADY. New York cotton was quietly steady with small fluctuations. The situation in the textile industry was better. GOLD EASY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED. London gold was easy but silver was unchanged. WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY. Wheat and Linseed ruled steady. Lute was unchanged. Base metals were firm. GOOD UNDERTONE IN SECURITIES. The London Stock Exchange did not attract any interest. Gilt-edged securities kept good undertone without much doing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)	New York, Sept. 16.
Previous closing	10.31
To-day's opening	10.31
Difference	—
To-day's closing	10.28
Difference	—0.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Sept. 16.
Previous closing	5.78
To-day's opening	5.73
Difference	—0.05
To-day's closing	5.73
Difference	—0.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs. 126
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N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Cotton was quiet but steady in the absence of any stimulating news with traders hesitating pending further cotton loan developments. Weather news continued to give better showing but without much effect on prices however better situation in the textile industry helped the market to maintain a fairly steady tone. Trading in October commenced at 10.31 i.e. unchanged from previous closing prices eased slightly on lower Liverpool advices and some hedge selling with October falling to 10.29 but thereafter the price rallied on some trade support and covering to 10.32. Thereafter the market showed very little activity owing to the lack of speculative interest. The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.28 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges: October (10.42/10.41) 10.31/10.31 December (10.46/10.45) 10.36/10.35 January (10.48/10.48) 10.39/10.39

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m. American October (5.78) 5.74 American December (5.69) 5.65 Egyptian October (7.68) 7.68 Egyptian November (7.70) 7.70

BOMBAY COTTON

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 196.4 and Rs. 197 at night. The rate at 10.30 p.m. was Rs. 196.12 with New York closing future unchanged.

THANA JUDGE'S CAB IN ACCIDENT

Mr. M. R. Meher And Other Occupants Injured

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Sept. 16. Mr. M. R. Meher, Additional Sessions Judge at Thana met with a motor accident this morning near Khopoli village on the Bombay-Poona Road, while he was returning to Thana from Poona, where he had gone to attend the I. C. S. Week.

It appears that the driver of the car, in trying to avoid a collision with a bullock, swerved on the side with the result that the car dashed against a tree on the road side. The front glass screen was broken as a result of which slight injuries were caused to the occupants.

Mr. Meher has received a minor injury on his head, while his driver and butler also have been injured. The car has been left at the scene of the accident. As Mr. Meher returned to Thana in another car rather late, the Criminal Sessions over which he was to preside to-day, had to be postponed till to-morrow. On another motorcar rather late,

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 16. Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 71 5/8 and December 70 5/8. The market was fairly active on some speculative buying although business remained small.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 16. Chicago wheat opened very steady with September at 0.93 3/8. Prices advanced on better support and good outside enquiry following unfavourable crop reports from Argentina.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 16. The rates at 3.30 p.m. were as follows:

METALS

Tin (2222 buyers 2222 1/2 sellers) 2225 1/4 buyers 2226 sellers. Firm. Lined (216 buyers. No sellers. Firm) 216 1/8 buyers 216 3/16 sellers. Steady. Electrolytic Copper (237 1/2 to 238 1/4) 238 to 238 3/4. Glasgow Iron (270) 270.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 16. The following cable information was received from London to-night: "China said. Speculators bought and sold. Small business. Market quiet." "Speculators bought and sold. Market quietly steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2. Indian Pekoe higher (1-9 3/4) 1-9 3/4. Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2. Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 3/4) 2-0 3/4.

JUTE

September October New Crop (217 1/8 sellers) 217 1/8 sellers. Dunlop September (220) 219 3/4 sellers. Lightning September (218 1/4 sellers) 218 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (5 3/8 paid and value) 5 5/16 paid and value. Forward (5 7/16 paid and value) 5 3/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay September/October (211 15/16 sellers) 211 15/16 sellers. Linseed Calcutta September/October (211 3/4 sellers) 211 3/4 sellers. Linseed La Plata September (219 1/2 sellers) 219 1/2 resellers. Groundnut (Commodat) October (213 1/2 sellers) 213 3/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association). Bombay, Sept. 16. Rates at 9.0 a.m. 6 13 6. Rates at 12.0 noon 6 13 6. Rates at 3.0 p.m. 6 13 6. Rates at 5.0 p.m. 6 13 6. Rates at 6.0 p.m. 6 13 6. Rates at 8.0 p.m. 6 13 6. Rates at 10.0 p.m. 6 14 3.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 16. Wheat September 6 3 0. Wheat May 6 3 0. Linseed September 6 13 6. Linseed May 6 13 6. The tone was steady.

per cent Government paper 89/10;

four per cent loan 1960/70 105/14; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/2 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/5; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/4 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 108/8; 5 per cent UP bonds 1944 111/8 small lot. Banks: Imperial County 356; Reserve Bank 121. Railway: Sara Seralganj 90. Cotton: Bowrah ordy 223 small lot. Coals: Bengal Nagpore pref 139; Burrakur 11/6. Jutes: Anglo India 389; Auckland 201/8; Barna 137/8 small lot; Belvedere 330 small lot; Champdany 164; Chevo 184 small lot; Chevolet pref 144; Clive 25/10; Dalhousie 320; Delta 320; Fort Gouster 470 small lot; Fort Gouster pref 150; Gouppore 614/8; Gouppore pref 127; Hoogly 10 small lot; Howra 46/7; Hukumchand 11/3; Hukumchand pref 109/8; Kamarhatty 465; Kankarrah 396 small lot; Kankarrah pref 130; Lansdowne pref 138; National 21/15; New Central pref 148; Northbrook pref 148; Northbrook 40; Northbrook pref 145; Presidency 4/10 small lot; Reliance 65/12 small lot; Reliance pref 149. Miscellaneous: Bengal Iron 3/10; Indan Iron & Steel 8/7; B. I. Corn pref 3/4; B. I. Corn pref 144 small lot; General Navigation ordy 95 small lot; Teas: Central Cachar 68; East India 10/4 small lot; Tellapara ordy 437/8.

Price Movements Small On Stock Exchange

SETBACK IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

Tin And Copper Very Firm

IMPROVEMENT IN GOLD CURRENCIES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

On the Stock Exchange, weakened European political developments caused renewed hesitation but apart from a setback in gilt-edged securities price movements generally were small. Commodities were marking time pending the outcome of international affairs. Tin was firm mainly due to professional business. Copper rose sharply on heavy consumptive demand. On exchanges gold currencies generally improved especially guinea following raising the bankrate. Wall Street opened irregular and then was active at the lower level.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 16. The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 233.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES

London, Sept. 16. Friday, September 6, 234 1/4. Tuesday, September 9, 234 1/4. Wednesday, September 11, 233 3/4. Thursday, September 12, 233. Friday, September 13, 233 3/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 16. 3.30 p.m.

Markets generally were very quiet and price movements were rather irregular. Gilt-edgeds were quiet but firm. Industrials in general were dull. Copper shares were firm but business was only moderate.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (233 1/2) 233 7/8. 4 1/2 per cent Government Loan (210 3/8) 210 4. 4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (211 3/4) 211 3/4. 4 per cent Funding Loan (215 1/4) 215 3/8. 3 1/2 per cent War Loan (210 3/4) 210 3/8. 4 per cent Victory Bonds (212 3/4) 212 3/8.

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-1 1/2) 20-1 1/2. 4 1/4. Hydro Electric (20 3/8) 20 3/8. Musical Industries (27-0) 27-0. Imperial Chemical (24-1 1/2) 24-1 1/2. Imperial Chemical Ord (24 1/2) 24 1/2. Woolworth's New Ford (112-0) 112-0. Realisation 1930 (281 1/2) 281 1/2. Dunlop Rubber (24-0) 24-0. University Ordinary (28-9) 28-9. Ford Motors (33-9) 33-9. Cable Wires (27) 27 3/4. British American Tobacco (114-4 1/2) 114-3 1/2. Camera A (28) 27 7/8. Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-10) 136-3. P and O S N Company Defd (15-0) 15-3. Distillers (22-6) 22-6. Bred and Diers (23-9) 23-9. British Celanese (13-0) 13-0. J and P Coates Ordinary (62-9) 62-6. Courtaulds Ordinary (54-9) 54-9. Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0. Western Limited Ordinary (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2. Inter Nickels (230) 230 1/4. Bengal Iron and Steel (5-1 1/2) 5-3/4. Tata Iron and Steel (2103 1/2) 2103 1/2.

NEWS AGENCIES SUE "FREE PRESS"

High Court Passes Consent Decree On Parties Coming To Settlement

Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court heard two suits against the Free Press of India Ltd., one by the Reuters Ltd., claiming Rs. 8,700 and the other by the Eastern News Agency claiming Rs. 2,011. The plaintiffs are well-known news agencies and had been supplying news service to the defendants. The latter paid their subscriptions up to June 30, 1934, but after that they failed to pay the same. The subscriptions from July 1 to December 31, 1934 had remained unpaid. According to the plaintiffs the defendants agreed to settle the claims in both the cases for a lump sum of Rs. 10,000. The offer was accepted by the plaintiffs. The defendants, however, failed to carry out the agreement. The defendants put forward various defences and counter-claimed a certain amount from Reuters for alleged breach of agreement to supply the news. At the hearing of the suit, the parties came to a settlement under which the Free Press of India Ltd. agreed to pay to the plaintiffs in both the suits. On the plaintiffs' attorneys being allowed to withdraw Rs. 5,400 deposited by the defendants in the first suit, and Rs. 1,000 in the second suit, the plaintiffs agreed to withdraw executive proceedings they had taken out against the defendants.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 16.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (237 1/2) 237 1/2. 3 1/2 per cent India (233) 233. 4 1/2 per cent India (233) 233. 4 1/2 per cent 1938-39 (216) 216. 4 1/2 per cent India 1948/53 (2107 1/2) 2107 1/2. 5 per cent India 1948-47 (2114 1/2) 2114 1/2. 5 1/2 per cent New Indian (234-55) 234-55. 5 per cent Australian Loan (2110 1/2) 2110 1/2.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

Assam Company (22-6) 22-6. Donoro Tea (45-0) 45-0. Empire of India and Ceylon (33-0) 33-0.

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-3) 20-0. Gula Kelampayan (20-0) 20-0. Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-6) 27-6.

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (29 1/4) 29 1/4.

MINING SHARES

Nandy (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2. Burma Corporation (3-9) 3-9. Rio Tinto (217) 217. East Rand Proprietors (50-9) 50-6. Rand Mines (47 5/8) 47 5/8.

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (213) 213. Godard New (210) 210. Medlar New (21-10 1/2) 21-6. Sub Nigel (212 3/8) 212 3/8. Spring Nigel Split Shares (40-0) 40-0. Union Corporation (28) 28.

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Petroleum (38-10 1/2) 38-3. Anglo Iranian (61-10 1/2) 61-3. Burma Oil (76-10 1/2) 76-3. Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-0. Shell Transport (70-0) 70-0. Royal Dutch (226) 226 1/2.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (247 3/4) 247 3/4. L M R (218 1/4) 218 1/4. L N E R Defd (25 1/2) 25 1/2. Southern Dutch (219) 218 1/4. London Paris 5 per cent (2152 1/2) 2152 1/2. London Board G Stock (2101 3/4) 2101 3/4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 16.

The following were the closing rates: General Motor (46 1/8) 46 7/8. Anaconda Copper Mining (20 3/8) 20 1/4. U S Steel Common (46 1/8) 46 3/4. U S Steel Preference (46 1/8) 46 1/8.

LABOUR APPEAL TO LEAGUE

Application Of Covenant With Sanctions Advised

The National Trades' Union Federation, Bombay, has received the following cable from Geneva: "The International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour Socialist International held on September 6, a joint conference at Geneva, to discuss the Italo-Abyssinian Dispute. Fifty-two delegates represented twelve countries and eleven International Trade Secretariats. "On behalf of the millions of workers, the conference addressed its last appeal to the League (of Nations). The task of the present moment is the application of the entire covenant, including the sanctions. "On behalf of all the workers, the conference declared its readiness to support the League's Application of all sanctions. The conference appeals to all workers and organisations to make known this decision to the Governments and bring pressure to bear on them, and the League. Public opinion in the whole world must be aroused and prepared to act against the aggressor."

Sangli Municipality To Sue Kolhapur Weekly?

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 15. At its meeting held the other day the Sangli City Municipality passed a resolution recommending legal steps against "Satyawadi", a Kolhapur weekly, for its alleged publication of some objectionable matter concerning the working of the said municipality.

VICEROY BOOSTS CONDEMNED CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 7.)

the full attainment by India of the political character which the most developed of His Majesty's Dominions enjoy. My experience of India now extends over two decades and I have also had, no inconsiderable experience of the theory and practice of political life in other parts of the British Empire. It is out of that long and full experience and out of the genuine sympathy which I have ever felt for India's political aspirations, that I give you this word of sincere advice. Nothing is to be gained by working the constitution in a spirit of mere destruction or the abandonment of constitutional methods.

SAFEGUARDS FOR GROWTH.

The new Constitution contains within it great potentialities of development. Everything is to be gained by taking up the new proffered role of a consolidated India and a full political personality and by developing the Constitution till it in due season sheds those limitations and restrictions which have been designed for the period of its growth. The abandonment of constitutional methods has never led us anywhere in the past, will never lead us anywhere in future. It will not be my task to introduce the new Constitution nor to join with you in its constitutional and I trust, harmonious development. I shall hand over that task to one who comes equipped with great technical knowledge of our new Constitution, for he has himself been a builder in the Constitution of your policy, one who will, I know, bring to the service of the Crown here the fullest sympathy with your aspirations and ideals. I feel the greatest confidence that when he comes to the stage which I have now reached in my life here as Viceroy, he will look back on a period fraught with great good to the fortunes of India, enriched by the same kindness which you will assuredly accord to him as you have so generously accorded to me.

PREPARATION FOR ITS INCEPTION.

Your thoughts are no doubt occupied, as mine are, by forecasts of the steps by which and at which the new Constitution will be brought into operation. It is impossible for me at this stage to give any indication of precise dates. But as you are no doubt aware all branches of my Government and all the Provincial Governments in India are actively and industriously engaged on the problems which must be solved before the new Constitutions in the Provinces and at the Centre can be introduced. We shall spare no efforts which will enable us to introduce the New Order of Things at the earliest possible date.

DELIMITATION COMMITTEE.

In conformity with this intention the Committee appointed by His Majesty's Government to report on the Delimitation of Constituencies and connected problems will assemble in Simla before the end of the present month, that is, within two months of the date of the Royal assent. We have secured as the Chairman of that Committee an electoral authority of great eminence in Sir Laurie Hammond while with him will be associated two Indian members whose experience as High Court Judges ensures that judicial outlook and strict impartiality which are so essential. The problems which face the Committee are of great complexity, but I am confident that they will prove equal to the task.

APPEAL TO COUNTRY.

In conclusion I wish to make an appeal which is not new, but which is uppermost in my mind at the present time. No system of Parliamentary Government can be expected to work successfully and for the benefit of the people as a whole without the existence of a spirit of accommodation and a willingness on the part of all sections of the people to prefer the wider interests of the whole body politic to the narrower interests of their own particular section. As I said not long ago in a speech at Allahabad the shadow of communal strife is hanging at this time over India. It is a shadow of evil portent and a cause of constant anxiety not only to all Governments in India, but to all thoughtful and responsible people. If India is to enter on her new Constitution in conditions favourable to its successful development that shadow should be dispelled and I would appeal to all those who love this country and desire to see it well governed by its own people to show a spirit of tolerance and goodwill and to work for the creation of greater friendliness among all communities.—A. P.

STRIKE SPREADS

Millowners Open New Campaign Of Wage Cut And Rationalisation

The crisis in the Textile industry which has begun in Sewri Moon Mill strike on the introduction of the four-loom system is spreading to other mills in the locality. Millowners seem to have opened a new campaign of wage cut and rationalisation. In the Aghaswadi Mill situated on the Kalachowki Road the four-loom system has started in right earnest in some of the departments four in number. It is also learnt that wage cut notices have been put up in the China Mills and the Jubilee Mills situated in Sewri.

STORM IN A TEA-CUP

(Continued from page 6.) sened matters and intensified the prejudices against the Congress leaders. Dr. Moonje, who had first no idea of going to Belgium, was persuaded to visit Belgium, which he did on the 6th instant. People were wrongly fed on misrepresentations that Congress leaders at Belgium had attempted to "ban" Dr. Moonje's entry into the district. No amount of persuasion to the contrary could be of any avail, and people mustered strong not so much out of their regard for the guest but just "to spite" the local Congress leaders, and to feed their "sense of hospitality" believed to have been flouted by the latter. It had been first understood that the guest was to address the audience on non-political subjects. This understanding was somehow kept up at the first meeting, but the sponsors of the Doctor's tour were elated at their so-called success at this meeting. The understanding was thrown overboard and just the next day, Mr. Karandikar from Poona and the Doctor made speeches that were in any case objectionable from the view point of communal unity. Yet they could soon have been forgotten, but some hypersensitive Congressites could not tolerate them. They appear to have given a highly coloured report of these speeches to Mr. N. G. Joshi, the President of the D. C. C. Belgium.

Relying on these reports, Mr. Joshi hurriedly issued a statement condemning the extreme remarks alleged to have been made by the said speakers and asking Muslims, not to be misled by them. Disclaimers followed in quick succession and Mr. Joshi was told that the report he had got was absolutely false. Any way Mr. Joshi had to face very hostile and severe attacks even from some of the prominent gentlemen of the city. His statement had just the effect that he had intended to avoid. It provoked the severest criticism and even his friends charged him with an "error of judgment" in the publication of it, though they had to admit frankly his "bona fides" in publishing it.

A Passing Phase. Matters stand now at this stage and all right-minded people hope that they have seen the last of it.

This incident has brought out glaringly certain defects in our leaders. Why should not our leaders mix freely with each other without mental reservations? Why should one leader hesitate to consult his co-workers before embarking upon new adventures of questionable value or quality? Let there be no diversion in the ranks of our leaders. Above all it is the duty of leaders like Sjt. Divakar to take up a stern attitude and check indiscipline on the one hand and overzealousness on the other. Congress workers must be plainly told that they cannot claim any such so-called liberty of action, which in effect cuts at the root of the Congress policy and programme.

I appeal to my friends within the Congress ranks, who have been greatly agitated over these affairs to end this controversy. It is so easy to blame trusted leaders like Dr. Hardikar, Sjt. Gangadhar Rao or Sjt. N. G. Joshi. Let us hope that such undesirable incidents will never happen again.

Punjab Council Time Table

LAHORE, Sept. 16. The next meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council will commence at 2 p.m. on Monday the 21st October, 1935, in the Council Chamber at Lahore. Official business will be transacted on the 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th October. 11th, 14th, 15th, 18th and 19th November. Non-official Bills will be considered on the 28th, 29th and 31st October and non-official resolutions on the 1st and 4th November next.—United Press.

Cotton Prices Decline On Hedge Selling Limited Trade Demand

Fine Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

GENERAL FEELING AGAINST RISE

BOMBAY, Sept. 16. On Saturday the New York cotton futures market opened weak on favourable weather and declined further on Southern hedge selling and New Orleans selling. The volume of hedges on the cotton market was the largest for the week with a slow demand, there was some price fixing by Japan and buying by Liverpool. There is a decided change in weather which is reported fine over the entire cotton belt. It is believed that now there will be increased hedge selling and the demand being too small to absorb it is feared that prices will decline further in the near future.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day with prices unchanged, October 10.42. There was steady increase in selling pressure and prices declined 11 points with October 10.31, which was the lowest for the day. The market closed at a net decline of 12 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 10.55c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 9 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 10.57c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON. The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October 5.76. There was some hedge selling which met with Bombay and straddle buying. Near positions were firmer with cessation of October liquidation. There was fair trade calling and prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and finally closed at a rise of 3 to 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 6.22c. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON. East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of one point. At the close October was quoted 4.96, January 4.75 and March 4.75.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 2 points up and Uppers futures closed one to 3 points down.

REUTERS'S WEEKLY REVIEW. The market made a poor response to the unexpectedly low Bureau Report figures but domestic and foreign trade buying proved sufficient to absorb light hedging. However Southern offerings are expected to increase rapidly when the weather in the South clears.

The transference of producers' pool holdings of October to July is completed but the pool has 125,000 bales of New Orleans cotton which might be tendered should October be forced abnormally high. In this connection Mr. Oscar Johnson pointed out that the objective of the new cotton programme is to put the futures market on a carrying charge basis which according to the trade here would facilitate free distribution of cotton in trade channel.

Meanwhile some authorities express the opinion that he did anything has gone backward since September 1st.

The goods market was quiet but steady with expectations of an early revival of demand.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER. Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—Favourable warm weather induced heavy hedge-sales with the trade demand proving sufficient causing a decline in prices. At the moment, Japan is reported to be a good buyer in Texas whilst Europe and domestic mills are hand-to-mouth buyers. We continue to look for lower prices, but believe purchases around 5.25 pence for distant positions in Liverpool seem attractive.

PRIVATE CABLES.—N.Y. October highest 10.42 (10 a.m.) Lowest 10.31—11 (11.48 a.m.) Liverpool October highest 5.78 plus 03. Lowest 5.73—02. Messrs. B. & B. Stern have received the following cable:—Unfavourable weather has retarded movement. Weather now fine and expect freer offerings, trade good, buyer on all declines and expect trading market for the time being.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—Market temporarily stabilised. Moderate hedging balancing trade calling. Expect hedge selling more plentiful near future with consequent lower prices.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—Weather favourable. No precipitation. Slightly warmer entire belt. Forecast: entire belt generally fair.

Messrs. Pirojshaw R. Vakharia & Co. have received the following cable from their friends, Messrs. Munds, Winslow & Potter of New York:—

New York.—"Although further deterioration reported in Texas think clearing weather likely to bring increased hedge pressure as farmers have no inducement to hold. Would confine purchases on recessions."

Liverpool.—"Near positions were firmer with cessation of October liquidation. There was fair trade calling. Market closed steady."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Trade offtake for present about balancing hedge selling. Demand for Indian cotton very limited at current difference.

New York.—We can expect considerable selling against purchases of actual.

New York.—Demand insufficient to readily absorb increasing hedge selling. Weather was generally favourable. Market may be forced lower.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept 16

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Sept/

April

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 May/Dec

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying 12 D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar/Dec

NEW YORK—B. C. Rate T T 270 5/8

Banks selling T T 268 5/8

Banks buying T T 266

PARIS—Banks selling D D 564

Banks buying D D 574

AMSTERDAM—Banks selling D D 55 1/4

JAVA—Banks selling D D 55

Banks buying T T 78 1/4

Banks buying T T 77 7/8

HONGKONG—Banks selling D D 138

SHANGHAI—Banks selling D D 104 3/4

SINGAPORE—Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—Banks selling D D 91

CROSS RATE—New York/London 4.85 14th instant

Hongkong/London 2/0 13/16 16th instant

Shanghai/London 1/6 7/32 16th instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/8 16th instant

Java/London 7.32 16th instant

London/Paris 75.09 14th instant

London/Berlin 29.31 1/2 14th instant

London/Switzerland 15.21 1/2 14th instant

London/Italy 60.75 14th instant

London/Berlin 12.28 1/2 14th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 14th instant

London/New York 4.93 1/8 14th instant

London/Amsterdam 7.35 14th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady

Gold 47-0-10 1/2 18th instant 27-0-7

1/2 14th instant

Silver London Ready 29 9/16 13th

instant 29 3/8 14th instant

Silver London Forward 20 5/8 13th

instant 29 7/16 14th instant

Silver New York Ready 65 3/4 13th

instant 65 11/16 14th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent

13th instant 5/8 per cent 14th instant

London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent

13th instant 3/4 per cent 14th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 mos 1 per cent

6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone—Easy.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Generally fair, local change.

Central: Fair, little change in temperatures

WEST: Generally fair, local showers.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept 16

The local silver market was firm to-day on active buying by professional operators on reports of firmness of Shanghai Exchange. Shanghai T T on London opened to-day at 14 7/16.

In the local market prices opened at Rs. 67/1 and advanced to Rs. 67/9 when the rise was checked by long liquidation. The gold market was dull with a limited business.

Ready silver Rs. 67 3/0

First settlement 67 3/0

Second settlement 67 3/0

Ready gold 34 12 6

First settlement 34 12 6

Second settlement 34 12 9

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Sept 14

September 66.20—15

December 66.40—10

March 66.90—19

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 3

"Movements were somewhat erratic owing to profit-taking but the trend was upward with short-covering accelerating the advance in Home issues.

Considerable switching from group to group was apparent but steel, motors, merchandising shares, mining and tobacco issues were well supported with the favourable dividend announcement and a general spirit of hopefulness engendered by the optimistic industrial and trade news. In the latter part of the week prices eased on profit-taking but the volume of business dried up on moderate reactions which were expected to be short-lived."

Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

E. P. Bales. 1933-36 1934-35

Receipts to date 14-9-35 26,000 68,000

Receipts Yesterday 11-9-35 38,000 21,000

Exports to date 14-9-35 37,000 43,000

Stock at Ports 12-9-35 1,157,000 2,564,000

Stock Interior Towns 13-9-35 1,274,000 1,218,000

Stock at Liverpool 13-9-35 47,500 92,000

Visible Supply 13-9-35 34,300 531,000

Quantity in sight 13-9-35 1,254,000 821,000

Quantity out of sight 13-9-35 1,000 2,743,000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 16

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 196-12 for Broach A-M delivery and improved to Rs. 197-4 on covering by shorts. Later on there was long liquidation which in the absence of any demand depressed prices to Rs. 196-8. The undertone of the market was weak.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 5 points and later on was quoted 7 points down. There was increased selling in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 195-12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 196 8 0

Oomra D-J. 171 4 0

Bengal D-J. 134 4 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept 16

Bengal Superfine 151/152

Bengal Fine 144/146

Bengal F G 140/141

Sindh-Punjab F G 144/146

Sindh-Punjab F G 144/146

Wardha-Hing 200/203

Nagpur/Savner 202/203

Pandhurna 180/191

Yeotmal 180/191

Arvi 188/189

Ellichpur 188/189

Beas 188/189

Khamgaon 185/186

Mulkapur 185/186

Khandesh 185/186

Jalas/Sailu 185/186

Burwah/Sanavard 185/186

Shanghai 222/227

Punjab/American mix 212/217

Cambodia 272/277

Schedia and crop 232/237

Compla Good 232/237

Begalkot 232/237

Western 232/237

Kampala 326

Bunga 326

Jinji 315

New Manza 301

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Sept 16

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Sinot 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

14-9-35 This year.

Khandesh 167

Central India 98

Barisi and Nagar 147

Beas 342

Total Oomras 654

Dhokra 1,537

N.W. Provinces 41

Rajputana 202

Sindh-Punjab 1,035

Broach 10

Coimbatore and Dharwar 81

Western-Northern 360

Tinnevely and Cambodia 832

American 538 1,103

Egyptian and African 2,438 5,054

Total 2,992 11,099

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 12th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

14-9-35 This year.

Europe 609 7,901

Japan and China 999 11,538

Coast Ports 100 739

Up-country by Rail 5,234

Aden to Bombay for Europe 3,796

China and Japan 1,629 29,308

Total 1,629 29,308

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Sept 16

Wheat 21,115 cwt.

Linseed 6,711 cwt.

Rape, Rai and Mustard 116 cwt.

Groundnuts 275 cwt.

Groundnuts 16 cwt.

Rice 8,603 cwt.

Groundnuts 12,624 cwt.

Myrabollams 44 cwt.

Cottonseed 4,716 cwt.

Cottonseed 210 cwt.

Gram 1,485 cwt.

Joovar 980 cwt.

Maize 48 cwt.

Bajra 2,344 cwt.

Coal 418 tons.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Sept 16

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 31-8-0.

Copper Sheets Rs. 36-8-0.

Copper Ashes Rs. 36-4-0.

SPEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept 16

Castor seeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 30/12; Lowest Rs. 30/7; Closing Rs. 30/8.

Castor seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/4/6; Lowest Rs. 6/4/4 1/2; Closing Rs. 6/4/4 1/2.

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/3/9; Lowest Rs. 6/3/6; Closing Rs. 6/3/10 1/2.

Cotton seeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/19; Highest Rs. 25/15; Lowest Rs. 25/12; Closing Rs. 25/10 1/2.

Cotton seeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/13; Highest Rs. 2/16 1/2; Lowest Rs. 2/12/9; Closing Rs. 2/13/10 1/2.

(Continued from Col. 7).

125 Bombay Burma 332 8

50 Bombay Burma Conty 115 10

8th Br. B. Petrol 2 15

100 Bombay Telephone 103 0

100 Indian Bleaching 100 0

100 Ind. Radio Delf. 525 0

100 Ind. Radio Ord. 487 8

1000 Port Canning 611 4

15 Scindia 11 5

30 Premier Construction 74 8

25 Tata Oil 17 0

7 p.c. Andhra Valley 1380 0

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suit all J9

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1935

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J10

Indian Employees Of League Of Nations

Director Refuses Information To Subhas Bose

KARLSBAD. (By Air Mail). With reference to the press note recently issued by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose through the "United Press" on "India and the League of Nations," interesting correspondence has passed between Sjt. Bose and the Director of the Information Section of the League of Nations. In releasing the same for publication Sjt. Subhas Bose makes the following observations:

"Since I wrote to the Indian Press about the League of Nations and the futility of India remaining a member of it, some correspondence has passed between me and the Director of the Information Section of the League of Nations. I am issuing for publication a copy of this correspondence. It will be clear therefrom that the League Secretariat is unwilling to disclose information for the use of the public which is nevertheless available to the Governments concerned. Such an attitude is most astounding, because the League of Nations was brought into existence for abolishing secrecy in public affairs. However, it is clear from the Director's letter that much of the information that I asked for is in the possession of the Government of India. Consequently if questions are put by the Assembly members, the required information should be forthcoming at once."

INDIAN PRINCE'S QUOTA. "In connection with India's usual contribution for the upkeep of the League, it would be interesting to know what contribution, if any, has been paid by the Indian States up till now. It is common knowledge that since the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, Indian Princes or their nominees have always formed a part of the Delegation nominated by the British Government to represent India. This year also the delegation to the annual Assembly of the League contains a nominee of the Indian Princes. It would, therefore, be desirable for the Assembly members to ask the Government of India pointedly what contribution, if any, has been paid by the Indian Princes up till now. In case no such payment has been made so far, the Assembly members should demand that the Indian Princes should pay to the Government of India their share together with all arrears, in view of the representation they have enjoyed so far."

Letter To Director

The following is the first letter of Mr. Bose to the Director, Information Bureau, League of Nations:
Karlhaus Konigin, Alexandra, Karlsbad (Czechoslovakia).
The 3rd August, 1935.
To the Director,
Information Bureau,
League of Nations,
GENEVA.

Dear Sir,
I shall be greatly obliged if you kindly could furnish me with the following information which is necessary for my own use, as well as for the use of friends in India who are members of the Indian Legislative Assembly.
(1) The total number of officials of all grades in the Service of the League of Nations in its different departments viz. League Secretariat, International Labour Office, Permanent Court of International Justice, etc.

(2) The total number of such officials belonging to each country that is a member of the League of Nations.
(3) The total amount drawn as salary per annum by such officials belonging to each country that is a member of the League of Nations.
(4) The total income and expenditure per annum of each country that is a member of the League of Nations.
(5) The present value of gold-franc in terms of English currency.
(6) What are "the various factors" that are considered by the

League Assembly in determining the annual contribution to the League of Nations of each State member.

(7) The official position, length of service, qualifications and salary of each Indian who is in the service of the League of Nations in any of its departments. If for any reason full or accurate information on any of the above heads is not forthcoming, will you be so good as to give me as much information as is available.

Thanking you in anticipation,
Yours faithfully,
Sd. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.
President, National Congress Committee, Bengal and Ex-Mayor of Calcutta.

All Confidential

The following is the reply received by Mr. Bose from the Director, Information Bureau:
League of Nations,
Geneva, August 22nd, 1935.
Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose,
Karlhaus Konigin Alexandra,
Karlsbad, Czechoslovakia.
Dear Sir,

With reference to your enquiry of the 3rd August, I have been asked by the Director of the Information Section to tell you that the League of Nations Secretariat is not in a position to reply to the different queries in your note. The State Members of the League of Nations are regularly informed of the total number of officials in the service of the League of Nations, nationalities of these officials, details regarding their salaries etc. The documents which furnish these details are, however, confidential, and are available only for the Governments belonging to the League of Nations.

I have pleasure in sending you a complimentary copy of "Essential Facts about the League of Nations." This publication gives a general survey of the structure of the League organisation and contains table of the State Members of the League and their annual contribution (which are assessed on the national budgets). About 15 Gold Francs are equivalent to £1 at present. Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

Sd. Hlegble,
D.P. Director, Information Section.

Second Letter To Director

Karlhaus Konigin, Alexandra, Karlsbad (Czechoslovakia).
The 30th August, 1935.

The Director,
Information Section,
League of Nations,
Geneva.

Dear Sir,
I thank you for your letter of the 22nd August in reply to my enquiry of the 3rd August, but I must say I am extremely surprised at the contents of your letter. I had the impression that the League of Nations had come into existence for abolishing secrecy in public affairs. I fail to understand how information on the points mentioned in my letter could be available to the Governments concerned, but should be withheld by you from the public belonging to those States that are members of the League of Nations.

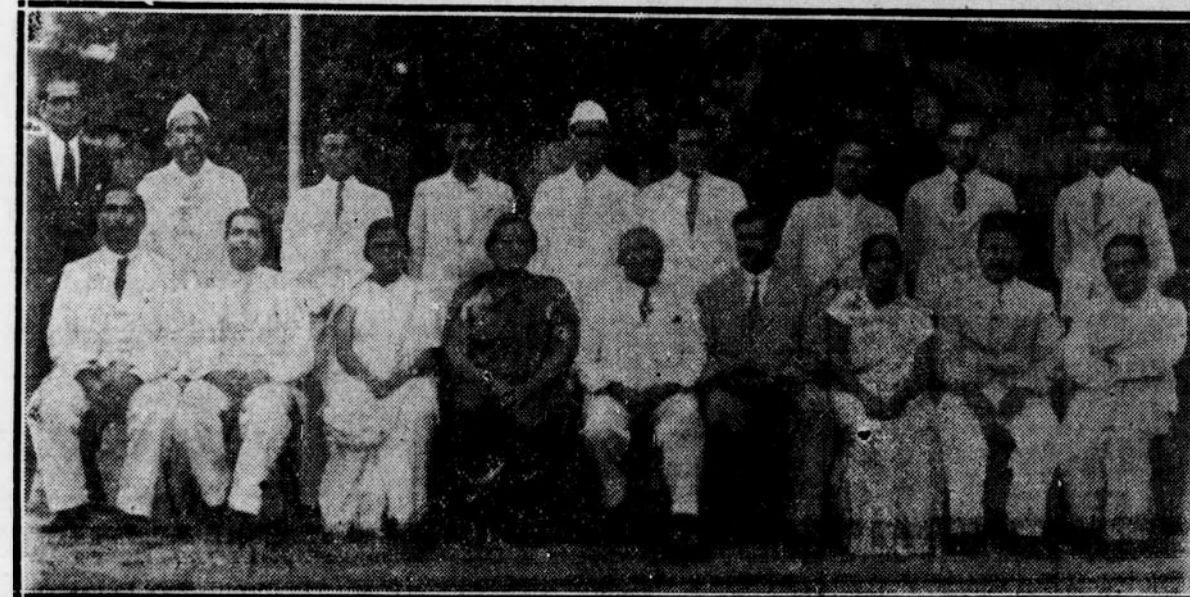
I thank you for the booklet you have sent, and of which I already possess a copy. It is because this booklet does not furnish the information that I want that I had to write and trouble you for required information.

May I again request you to be so good as to furnish me with as much information on the points I have mentioned as you possess.

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,
Sd. Subhas Chandra Bose.
President, National Congress Committee, Bengal and Ex-Mayor of Calcutta.
—United Press.



Lady Brabourne was presented with a lovely bouquet when H. E. the Governor opened the Flower show at the Empress Gardens, Poona on Saturday.



The third annual gathering of the Karnatak Association, Bombay, was held on Sunday evening at the Muzafferabad Hall, under the presidency of Dr. M. Venkat Rao Shetty. Photo shows the committee of the Association with Dr. Shetty in the centre of the seated row.

WILL NOT LOWER FLAG

No Truth In Report Of Resignation Of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani

We are authorised to state that there is no truth whatever in the report, which originated in Bombay, that Mr. C. Y. Chintamani has resigned the editorship of "The Leader."

The Board of Directors of "The Leader" are entirely with Mr. Chintamani in his attitude regarding the recent contempt proceedings and the action of the High Court in removing the name of "The Leader" from the journals entitled to receive court advertisements.

There is no intention of "lowering the flag" of "The Leader" in this matter.

BAGDIGI COLLIERY NOT SAFE FOR WORK

JHARIA (By Mail).

It is reported that the management of the Bagdigi Colliery, where a disaster took place about two months ago, had asked the Mines Department to resume working in certain underground sections. The mining authorities, it is understood, have not found it safe to allow any working at present and have, therefore, refused the permission.—A. P.

A new private school for the benefit of the sons of agriculturists will be opened on the Dassera day on the New Itwara Road in Nagpur. The course, which will extend over 6 months, will include Estate Management, Business training and correspondence.

30,000 TROOPS IN OPERATION ON FRONTIER

Tribesmen Mobilise To Resist Their Entry Into Kamalaj Country

PESHAWAR, Sept. 16. Thirty thousand British and Indian troops drawn from the main Frontier and Punjab garrisons forming a punitive force, have concentrated between Peshawar and Katsal as a preliminary to large scale operations against the hostile Mohmand tribesmen who are threatening the tranquillity of the Frontier.

The tribesmen estimated to number nearly 1,600 with countless re-inforcements within call in the nearby villages, are keeping together in view of troops' threat to enter Kamalaj which lies in the path of approach to the domain of the notorious Hajji of Turangzal.

Reconnaissance up the Tokatiga valley, with the object of clearing the area of snipers, was carried on Saturday night, the Indian troops climbing up the precipitous country to the crest of 3,500 feet high. One sepoy was wounded while the Nowshera Brigade was carrying searches in the villages of the valley.

A proclamation of the Frontier Government has been distributed to the tribesmen in Upper Mohmands and the surrounding country, expressing Government's determination to advance into the Kamalaj country.—United Press.

TRIBES FIRE ON TROOPS AT WORK

Nowshera Brigade Builds Three Permanent Pickets

NATHIAGALI, Sept. 16. In connection with the operations on the Frontier, it is learnt

C. D. AS LAST RESORT

Shahidganj Dictator Discloses Muslim Plans To Regain Mosque

LAHORE, Sept. 16. Civil Disobedience will not be resorted to unless and until other means open for securing the return of the Shahidganj mosque have been tried and have failed, declared the Shahidganj dictator, Pir Jamaat Ali Shah, addressing a mass meeting of Muslims at the Shahi Mosque last night.

He said that according to the Pindli conference mandate he will act in consultation with a board of advisers and only announce the date for the campaign as a last resort.

Maulvi Ghulam Nabi Ansari, proprietor of a Muslim weekly "Nayyar-i-Islam," arrested last night, has been interned at a village in Ambala district. This brings the total number of Shahidganj interments to sixteen.—A. P.

that the Nowshera Brigade was established at Katsal on the eleventh. Three permanent pickets were built and piped water supply installed and occupied. This is considered a splendid achievement by Brigadier Auchinleck, Commander of Mohmand Force.

The Peshawar Brigade covered the operation and took its objectives despite long-range firing but the tribesmen did not come to really close quarters as a result of which there were no casualties on the Government side. Small parties of the tribesmen were seen all day and both artillery and machine-gun targets were obtained. These three permanent pickets have been named Grenadier, Highland, Shatikhel.—A. P.

No War Against Misuse Or Abuse Of Machinery

MAHATMA'S ANSWER TO A CRITIC OF
VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Mahatma Gandhi writes to "Harriman":
A careful observer of events and things writes:

"I have no doubt that there is an enormous scope for work in the directions indicated by you in your letter under reply. Cottage industries have a place. But, to be quite frank, I do not think that these can replace industries on a big scale. Leaving aside the financial interests of those controlling such industries, I think that it will not be in the interest of the country to work for the ruin of such industries, which have been established and which can be established in this country. The greatest objection to machinery that has been urged is the growing tendency to reduce the number of men employed. This results in unemployment. The present method of distribution of profits may require readjustment. But leisure, if it can be well utilized, is more important than many other things. Merely to keep a large number employed at work I do not think it is necessary to discard economic and efficient machinery. It should be able to give leisure and food to many, and in this 'many' I include people not even distantly connected with the industry. With such a large population as in India and steadily increasing I fear that at no time will it be possible to keep everyone in reasonable comfort. With improved education and sanitation life will be prolonged and death-rate will come down. From the population point of view this will make the condition worse. So, you will forgive me saying that the first thing that requires to be done is to take measures to restrict population and it cannot be done without Birth Control. I know that you are against it. But now that you are applying your mind solely to the problem of economic reconstruction by improvement in sanitation, food values, cottage industries etc., I request you to consider if this is not also one of the things that should receive your attention."

MISSED THE AIM.

The writer is an honest thinker and yet, as it seems to me, has missed the whole aim of the work being done by the two organizations he has in mind. The aim is not to replace or to ruin 'the big industries, but it is to revive the dead or dying industries and the through to find employment for the millions who are semi-starved because they are forced to live in complete or semi-idleness. This is a constructive, not a destructive, programme. The big industries can never, they don't hope to, overtake the unemployed millions. Their aim is primarily to make money for the few owners, never the direct one of finding employment for the unemployed millions. The organizers of khadi and other village industries don't hope in the near future to affect the big industries. They may hope to bring a ray of light into the dark dungeons, misallied cottages, of the villagers. My esteemed cor-

respondent seems to give up his whole case when he says 'leisure, if it can be well utilized, is more important than many other things.' The activities which he disapproves of are intended to accomplish the very end he has in view. They are designed to well utilize the leisure hours of the idle millions.

NO WAR AGAINST ABUSE OF

MACHINERY
In this there is no war against the misuse and abuse of machinery, i.e. its use to the detriment of the millions. Dead machinery must not be pitted against the millions of living machines represented by the villagers scattered in the seven hundred thousand villages of India. Machinery to be well used has to help and ease human effort. The present use of machinery tends more and more to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few in total disregard of millions of men and women whose bread is snatched by it out of their mouths. The movement represented by the A.I.S.A. and the A.I.V.I.A. has been conceived so as to minimize the evil wrought by the craze for amassing large fortunes through the use of dead tools in order to avoid having to deal with very sensitive human tools.

REASONABLE COMFORT.

The writer fears that at no time will it be possible to keep everyone in reasonable comfort. This fear is not shared by those who are working in the villages. On the contrary closer contact with the villagers and closer knowledge of the villages all them with the hope that if only the villagers can be induced to shed their traditional idleness they can all live in reasonable comfort, without causing any very great dislocation. Certain oppressive conditions have no doubt to be abated. But the process will almost be unfeigned, if there is some co-operation from what are termed vested interests.

BIRTH CONTROL.

The correspondent's fear about the securing of reasonable comfort for the existing population leads naturally to the fear of over-population. The resort to birth control becomes then the logical step. Birth control to me is a dismal abyss. It amounts to playing with unknown forces. Assuming that birth control by artificial aids is justifiable under certain conditions, it seems to be utterly impracticable of application among the millions. It seems to me to be easier to induce them to practise self-control than control by contraceptives. This little globe of ours is not a toy of yesterday. It has not suffered from the weight of over-population through its age of countless millions. How can it be that the truth has suddenly dawned upon some people that it is in danger of perishing of shortage of food unless birth-rate is checked through the use of contraceptives? My fear is that my correspondent has led himself from one fallacy to another ending in the quagmire of contraceptives on a scale hitherto unknown.

STUDENT ACQUITTED IN APPEAL

Notebook With Date-Subsequent To That Of Seizure

NOAKHALI (By Mail). Mr. K. K. Hajara, Sessions Judge, has passed orders in the appeal preferred by Sitansh Majumdar (17), a student of the Chandpur H. E. School, against the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed upon him by Maulvi Saleh Ahmed, Sadar S. D. O., sitting as Special Magistrate, under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act on a charge of possession of objectionable writings.

The prosecution case was that two manuscript exercise books containing objectionable writings were found in the parlour of Majumdar's house. Majumdar denied ownership and possession of the books.

The Judge, in setting aside the conviction and sentence, disbelieved the evidence with regard to the handwriting of the accused and also of the possession, connecting him with the manuscripts. Besides, one of the books bore a date subsequent to that of the seizure in the course of the search, which was held to be extremely suspicious. The Judge also found that the complaint was illegal as it did not comply with the provisions of the Act, hence cognizance was illegal and the trial without jurisdiction. The accused was accordingly acquitted.—A. P.

That the holding of a vegetable market in the mud and muck of the road slopes was a disgrace to a town like Nagpur and a danger to the public health, was emphasised by the Nagpur Municipal City Engineer, in his report to the Committee, in which he recommended the suspension of the system of holding weekly markets and introduce daily market system.